



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

EdueT 758.90.360



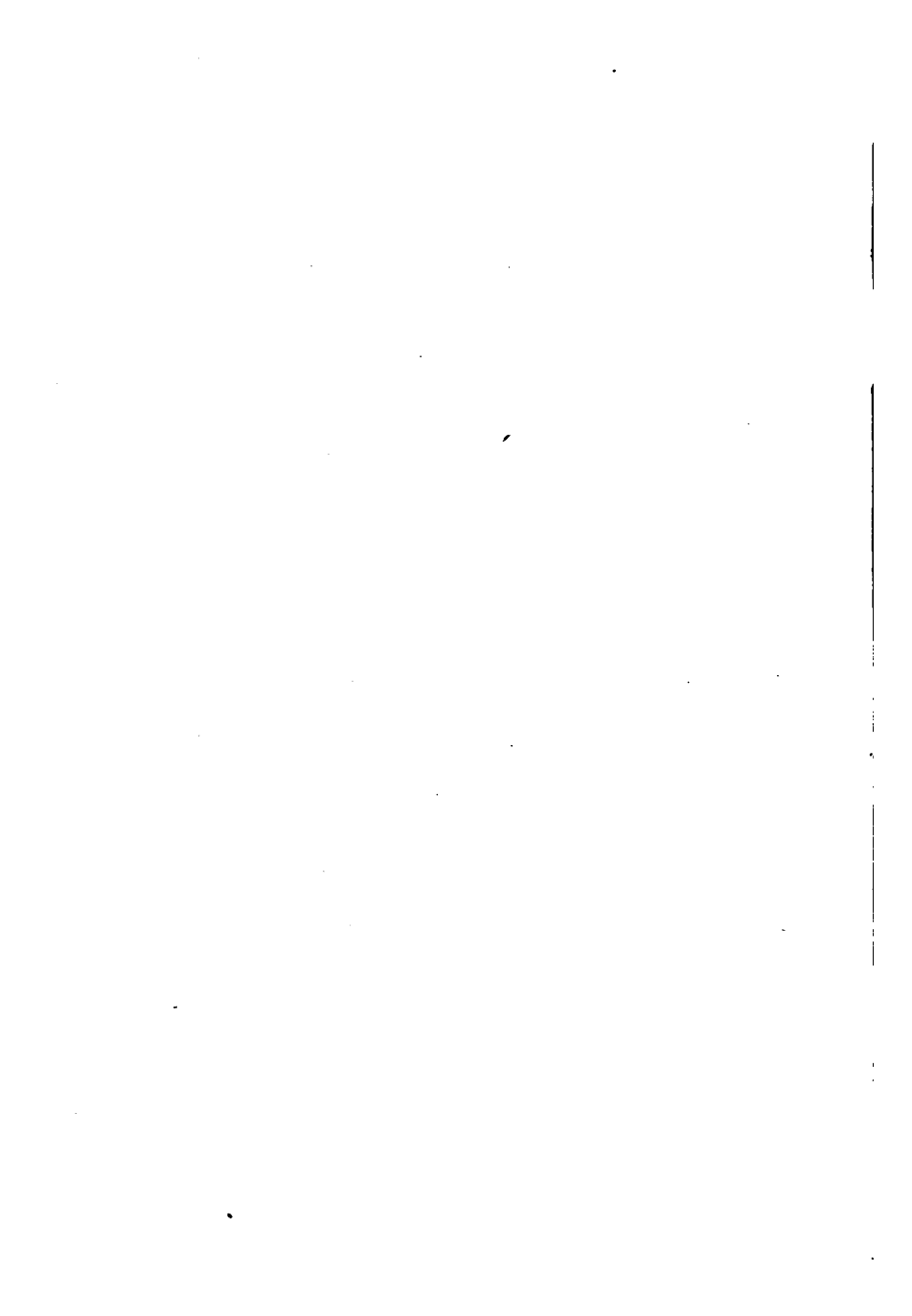
Harvard College Library

THE GIFT OF
GINN AND COMPANY

DECEMBER 26, 1922



3 2044 097 053 169



A NEW GRADED
SPELLING-BOOK,

A COMPLETE COURSE IN SPELLING FOR SCHOOLS AND
ACADEMIES.

BY

JOSEPH A. GRAVES, PH. D.,

Principal of South School District, Hartford, Conn.

PART II.

BOSTON :
F. M. AMBROSE & CO.

Educ T 758.90.380

✓

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF
GINN AND COMPANY
DEC. 26, 1923

Copyright, 1890, By JOSEPH A. GRAVES.

PART IV.

WORDS OF DIFFERENT FORM HAVING THE SAME SOUND.

I.

ale, *a kind of malt liquor.*
ail, *to be sick.*
all, *the whole.*
awl, *a shoemaker's tool.*
arc, *part of a circle.*
ark, *a kind of ship.*
air, *the atmosphere.*
heir, *one who inherits.*
aisle, *passage in a church.*
isle, *an island.*
bail, *security.*
bale, *a package of goods.*
ball, *a sphere.*
bawl, *to cry aloud.*
base, *mean.*
bass, *lowest part in music.*
bays, *arms of the ocean.*
baize, *coarse woolen cloth.*

II.

beau, *a lover.*
bow, *a weapon.*
beech, *a kind of tree.*
beach, *the sea-shore.*
bell, *a signal.*
belle, *a young lady.*
by, *near.*
buy, *to purchase.*
blue, *a color.*
blew, *did blow.*
bow, *the fore part of a boat.*
bough, *a branch of a tree.*
bur'y, *to inter.*
ber'ry, *a small fruit.*
can'on, *a law.*
can'non, *a weapon.*
claws, *part of a cat's foot.*
clause, *part of a sentence.*

III.

A fine beech tree grew near the beach. The sky was blue, but the wind blew hard. The heir inherited all of the property. The thief who stole the bale of goods gave bail for his appearance in court. The bow is no longer used as a weapon of war.

IV.

waves	woods	gi'ant
high	tossed	a gainst'
stern	moored	break'ing
coast	night	ex'iles

V.

"The breaking waves dashed high
 On a stern and rock-bound coast,
 And the woods against a stormy sky
 Their giant branches tossed;
 And the heavy night hung dark
 The hills and waters o'er,
 When a band of exiles moored their bark
 On a wild New England shore."

VI.

shook	stir'ring	fly'ing
depths	trum'pet	loft'y
gloom	si'lence	true'-heart ed
hymns	des'ert's	con'quer or

VII.

"Not as the conqueror comes,
 They, the true-hearted came;
 Not with the roll of stirring drums,
 And the trumpet that sings of fame;
 Not as the flying come,
 In silence and in fear;—
 They shook the depths of the desert's gloom
 With their hymns of lofty cheer."

VIII.

core, *the inside.*
corps, *a body of soldiers.*
coarse, *not fine.*
course, *a place for races.*
canvas, *coarse cotton cloth.*
canvass, *to solicit votes.*
cask, *a large barrel.*
casque, *a helmet.*
cell, *a room in prison.*
sell, *to trade.*
crews, *sailors in ships.*
cruise, *to sail about.*
cite, *to quote.*
site, *situation.*
sight, *the act of seeing.*
cent, *a small coin.*
sent, *did send.*
scent, *sense of smell.*
dear, *precious.*
deer, *a wild animal.*

IX.

due, *owed.*
dew, *moisture deposited.*
draft, *an order for money.*
draught, *a current of air.*
die, *to perish.*
dye, *to color.*
dying, *expiring.*
dyeing, *coloring.*
flour, *powdered grain.*
flower, *a blossom.*
faint, *to swoon.*
feint, *a pretense.*
feat, *an exploit.*
feet, *plural of foot.*
fore, *in the front.*
four, *sum of two and two.*
foul, *not clean.*
fowl, *a bird.*
flee, *to run away.*
flea, *an insect.*

X.

The seeds of an apple are enclosed in the core. The building has a beautiful site. The dog has a very keen scent. Do not sit in a draught when you are warm. The girl fainted in school. Dew is deposited on the grass and stones on a clear night in summer.

XI.

storm	roared	a midst'
heard	o'cean	an'them
aisles	ea'gle	wel'come
foam	soared	for'est

XII.

" Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free.
The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam;
And the rocking pines of the forest roared —
This was their welcome home."

XIII.

knell	cur'few	se rene'
leaves	wea'ry	un seen'
waste	plow'man	sweet'ness
man'y	home'ward	un fath'omed

XIV.

" The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

XV.

" Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

XVI.

fair, *beautiful*.
 fare, *passage money*.
 fort, *a stronghold*. [cels.
 forte, *that in which one ex-*
 fourth, *next after third*.
 forth, *outward*.
 freeze, *to harden into ice*.
 frieze, *coarse woolen cloth*.
 furs, *skins of animals*.
 furze, *an evergreen shrub*.
 gild, *to cover with gold*.
 guild, *a society*.
 gilt, *plated with gold*.
 guilt, *crime*.
 gate, *an entrance*.
 gait, *manner of walking*.
 great, *very large*.
 grate, *place for a fire*.
 grown, *increased in size*.
 groan, *a cry of distress*.

XVII.

greater, *larger*.
 grater, *a scraper*.
 hair, *covering of the head*.
 hare, *a small animal*.
 hart, *kind of deer*.
 heart, *part of the body*.
 heal, *to cure*.
 heel, *part of the foot*.
 here, *in this place*.
 hear, *to perceive by the ear*.
 herd, *a flock*.
 heard, *did hear*.
 him, *a pronoun*.
 hymn, *a sacred song*.
 hew, *to cut*.
 hue, *color*.
 hail, *frozen rain*.
 hale, *in good health*.
 hall, *a large room*.
 haul, *to draw*.

XVIII.

The maiden was fair. Did you pay your fare on the car? He walked through the gate with a hurried gait. The farmer heard that his herd of cattle had been stolen. Ask him to sing a hymn. The bruise on my heel has healed.

XIX.

vil'lage	chief'ly	oc cu pa'tions
Christ'mas	re mark'a ble	con trived'
Eng'land	in ge nu'i ty	cu'ri ous
I'saac New'ton	me chan'i cal	man u fac'tured

XX.

“On Christmas day, in the year 1642, Isaac Newton was born at the small village of Woolsthorpe, in England. His father died when the boy was quite young, and he was left in the care of his grandmother, who was very kind to him, and sent him to school.”

XXI.

“In his early years, Isaac did not appear to be a very bright scholar, but was chiefly remarkable for his ingenuity in all mechanical occupations. He had a set of little tools and saws of various sizes manufactured by himself.”

XXII.

“With the aid of these, Isaac contrived to make many curious articles, at which he worked with so much skill that he seemed to have been born with a saw or a chisel in hand. The neighbors looked with vast admiration at the things which Isaac manufactured, and his old grandmother, I suppose, was never weary of talking about him.”

XXIII.

hoard, *a treasure.*
 horde, *a great number.*
 hole, *an opening.*
 whole, *entire.*
 jam, *to press.*
 jamb, *part of a door.*
 kill, *to take life.*
 kiln, *a drying-oven.*
 knave, *a rascal.*
 nave, *body of a church.*
 knead, *to work bread.*
 need, *to be in want.*
 knight, *a title of nobility.*
 night, *time of darkness.*
 key, *instrument to open a*
 quay, *a wharf.* [lock.
 knew, *did know.*
 new, *not old.*
 led, *guided.*
 lead, *a metal.*

XXIV.

loan, *something lent.*
 lone, *solitary.*
 links, *parts of a chain.*
 lynx, *a wild animal.*
 lie, *an untruth.*
 lye, *liquid made from ashes*
 made, *formed.*
 maid, *a young woman.*
 main, *principal.*
 mane, *hair of a horse's neck*
 male, *a sex.*
 mail, *letters.*
 mite, *a small particle.*
 might, *power.*
 man'tel, *a chimney piece.*
 man'tle, *kind of cloak.*
 mar'shal, *an officer.*
 mar'tial, *warlike.*
 maze, *confusion.*
 maize, *Indian corn.*

XXV.

He said he knew that the book was new. The lynx is an animal of the cat family. Maize is a native of America. Lumber is sometimes seasoned by drying it in a kiln. Lye is sometimes used in making soap. Our horse has a beautiful mane.

XXVI.

con jec'ture	rose'wood	mag nif'i cent ly
an tic i pa'tions	pol'ished	arch'i tect
fur'ni ture	i'vo ry	no bil'i ty
ma hog'a ny	eb'on y	man'sions

XXVII.

"It is amusing to conjecture what were the anticipations of his grandmother and the neighbors about Isaac's future life. Some of them, perhaps, fancied that he would make beautiful furniture of mahogany, rosewood, or polished oak, inlaid with ivory and ebony, and magnificently gilded."

XXVIII.

"And then, doubtless, all the rich people would purchase these fine things to adorn their drawing-rooms. Others probably thought that little Isaac was destined to be an architect, and would build splendid mansions for the nobility, and churches, too, with the tallest steeples that had ever been seen in England."

XXIX.

"Some of his friends, no doubt, advised Isaac's grandmother to apprentice him to a clock-maker; for, besides his mechanical skill, the boy seemed to have a taste for mathematics, which would be very useful to him in that profession. And then, in due time, Isaac would set up for himself, and would manufacture curious clocks."

XXX.

meat, *flesh of an animal.*
 meet, *to come together.*
 mete, *to measure.*
 oar, *instrument for rowing.*
 ore, *rough metal.*
 our, *belonging to us.*
 hour, *sixty minutes.*
 pain, *suffering.*
 pane, *window glass.*
 pause, *to stop.*
 paws, *feet of a beast.*
 pail, *a water vessel.*
 pale, *of a white color.*
 peal, *sound of bells.*
 peel, *outside of fruit.*
 pare, *to take off the peel.*
 pear, *a kind of fruit.*
 pair, *a couple.*
 peace, *quiet.*
 piece, *a part.*

XXXI.

pray, *to implore.*
 prey, *spoil.*
 plane, *a carpenter's tool.*
 plain, *level country.*
 plate, *a dish.*
 plait, *to braid.*
 pole, *a long stick.*
 poll, *a list of votes.*
 peak, *the summit.*
 pique, *spite.*
 quartz, *a mineral.*
 quarts, *measures.*
 quire, *twenty-four sheets.*
 choir, *body of singers.*
 ruff, *part of a dress.*
 rough, *uneven.*
 red, *a color.*
 read, *did read.*
 read, *to peruse.*
 reed, *a hollow stalk.*

XXXII.

You cannot pare a green pear with an old pair of scissors. Quartz crystals are found in mines and quarries. We use two quarts of milk every day. The choir sang a hymn. Twenty-four sheets of paper make a quire, and twenty quires make a ream.

XXXIII.

res'i dence	va'ri ous	hop'per
op' e rated	in ter'nal	thor'ough
fre' quent ly	proc'ess	con struc'tion
ex am'in ing	re volve'	un u'su al ly

XXXIV.

“Not far from his grandmother's residence there was a windmill which operated on a new plan. Isaac was in the habit of going thither frequently, and would spend whole hours in examining its various parts. While the mill was at rest, he pried into its internal machinery.”

XXXV.

“When its broad sails were set in motion by the wind, he watched the process by which the mill-stones were made to revolve and crush the grain that was put into the hopper. After gaining a thorough knowledge of its construction, he was observed to be unusually busy with his tools.”

XXXVI.

“It was not long before everybody knew what Isaac had been about. He had made a model of the wind-mill. Though very small, yet every part of the mill and its machinery was complete. Its little sails were neatly made of linen, and whirled round very swiftly when the mill was placed in a draught of air. And, what was most curious, if a handful of wheat were put into the little hopper, it would soon be changed into snow-white flour.”

XXXVII.

road, *way*.
 rode, *did ride*.
 rays, *beams of light*.
 raise, *to lift up*.
 raze, *to pull down*.
 route, *road*.
 root, *part of a plant*.
 rain, *condensed vapor*.
 rein, *part of a bridle*.
 reign, *to rule*.
 sail, *part of a ship*.
 sale, *act of selling*.
 seem, *to appear*.
 seam, *a line of sewing*.
 see, *to perceive by the eye*.
 sea, *the ocean*.
 scene, *a view*.
 seine, *a fishing net*.
 scull, *a short oar*.
 skull, *bone of the head*.

XXXVIII.

sole, *bottom of the foot*.
 soul, *the spirit*. [*thread*].
 sew, *to join with needle and*.
 sow, *to scatter seed*.
 stake, *a post*.
 steak, *piece of beef*.
 stare, *to gaze*.
 stair, *flight of steps*.
 steal, *to take by theft*.
 steel, *metal made from iron*.
 stile, *steps over a fence*.
 style, *fashion*.
 some, *a part*.
 sum, *amount*.
 son, *a male child*.
 sun, *source of light*.
 sweet, *pleasant*.
 suite, *a set, as of rooms*.
 slay, *to kill*.
 sleigh, *vehicle on runners*.

XXXIX.

We rode several miles along a beautiful road in the country. The enemy captured the city and razed it to the ground. Route is often pronounced wrongly. The roots of a tree take up the rain that goes into the earth, and send it to all the parts of the tree. Steel is made by heating charcoal and iron together.

XL.

en chant'ed	de fi'cien cy	re spect'a ble
for got'ten	min'ia ture	ap pear'ance
foun da'tion	hap'pened	char'ac ter
con sid'er	ap point'ed	sus pect'ed

XLI.

“Isaac’s playmates were enchanted with his new windmill. They thought that nothing so pretty and so wonderful had ever been seen in the whole world. ‘But, Isaac,’ said one of them, ‘you have forgotten one thing that belongs to a mill.’ ‘What is that?’ asked Isaac; for he supposed that he had forgotten nothing.”

XLII.

“‘Why, where is the miller?’ said his friend. ‘That is true,—I must look out for one,’ said Isaac; and he set himself to consider how the deficiency might be supplied. He might easily have made the miniature figure of a man; but then it would not have been able to move about and perform the duties of a miller.”

XLIII.

“It so happened, however, that a mouse had just been caught in a trap; and, as no other miller could be found, Mr. Mouse was appointed to that important office. The new miller made a very respectable appearance in his dark-grey coat. To be sure, he had not a good character for honesty, and was suspected of sometimes stealing a portion of the grain that was given him to grind.”

XLIV.

tale, *a story*.
 tail, *extremity*.
 tear, *water from the eye*.
 tier, *a row of seats*.
 tare, *a weed*.
 tear, *to rend*.
 time, *season*.
 thyme, *an aromatic herb*.
 there, *in that place*.
 their, *belonging to them*.
 toe, *part of the foot*.
 tow, *to draw by a rope*.
 to, *towards*.
 too, *also*.
 two, *a couple*.
 tacks, *small nails*.
 tax, *an assessment*.
 vale, *a valley*.
 veil, *a covering*.
 vice, *crime*.
 vise, *instrument for hold-*

XLV.

vain, *proud*.
 vane, *a weather-cock*.
 vein, *a blood vessel*.
 waste, *to squander*.
 waist, *middle of the body*.
 wait, *to remain*.
 weight, *heaviness*.
 ware, *goods*.
 wear, *to carry on the body*.
 way, *a road*.
 weigh, *to find the weight*.
 weak, *feeble*.
 week, *seven days*.
 write, *to form letters*.
 rite, *a ceremony*.
 right, *correct*.
 wright, *a workman*.
 ring, *a small circle*.
 wring, *to twist*.
 wood, *timber*.
 would, *past tense of will*.

XLVI.

Do not waste your time in school. It is not right to write carelessly. If you tear your clothes, they will wear out more quickly. We have thyme in our garden. A carpenter uses a vise to hold pieces of wood.

XLVII.

the'o ry	de struc'tion	mis'chief
man'u script	o'pened	sen'tenced
con tain'ing	per ceived'	im me'di ate
dis cov'er ies	re duced'	ex claimed'

XLVIII.

“One day, when Newton was fifty years old, and had been hard at work more than twenty years studying the theory of light, he went out of his chamber, leaving his little dog Diamond asleep before the fire. On the table lay a heap of manuscript papers, containing all the discoveries which Newton had made during those twenty years.”

XLIX.

“When his master was gone, up rose little Diamond, jumped upon the table, and overturned the lighted candle. The papers immediately caught fire. Just as the destruction was completed, Newton opened the chamber door, and perceived that the labors of twenty years were reduced to a heap of ashes.”

L.

“There stood little Diamond, the author of all the mischief. Almost any other man would have sentenced the dog to immediate death. But Newton patted him on the head with his usual kindness, although grief was at his heart; ‘O! Diamond, Diamond,’ exclaimed he, ‘thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done.’”

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND.

LI.

a loud', *loudly*.
 al lowed', *permitted*.
 al'tar, *part of a church*.
 al'ter, *to change*.
 bri'dle, *part of a harness*.
 bri'dal, *belonging to a bride*.
 bar'on, *a title*.
 bar'ren, *desolate*.
 boy, *a lad*.
 buoy, *a float*.
 cap'i tol, *a state building*.
 cap'i tal, *chief city*.
 chol'er, *anger*.
 col'lar, *part of the dress*.
 coun'sel, *to advise*.
 coun'cil, *an assembly*.
 coun'sel or, *an adviser*.
 coun'cil or, *member of coun-*
 cur'rant, *a small fruit*. [*cil.*
 cur'rent, *course of a stream*.

LII.

car'at, *a small weight*.
 car'rot, *a vegetable*.
 cym'bal, *instrument of mu-*
 sym'bol, *a sign*. [*sic.*
 com mand', *to order*.
 com mend', *to praise*.
 ce're al, *relating to grain*.
 se'ri al, *periodical*.
 cous'in, *a relation*.
 coz'en, *to cheat*. [*ment.*
 con'cert, *musical entertain-*
 con'sort, *a companion*.
 cor'al, *shell of small animal*.
 cor'ral, *a cattle yard*.
 com'ple ment, *full amount*.
 com'pli ment, *praise*.
 du'al, *relating to two*.
 du'el, *fight between two*.
 de sert', *to run away from*.
 des sert', *last part of a meal*.

LIII.

Scholars are not allowed to speak aloud. The boy rowed out to the buoy. The capitol is the building in which the legislature meets. Diamonds and other precious stones are weighed in carats. The magazines contain serial stories. The dessert is served at the close of dinner.

LIV.

“Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night —
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
Ring out the old, ring in the new —
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.”

L.V.

sere	wail'ing	rab'bit's
wren	mead'ows	gloom'y
tread	hol'lows	ed'dy ing
shrubs	au'tumn	mel'an chol y

LVI.

“The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown
and sere.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove, the autumn leaves lie
dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust, and to the rabbit's tread.
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs
the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow through all the
gloomy day.”

LVII.

“Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the children's hour.”

LVIII.

gam'ble, <i>to play for money.</i>	mis'sal, <i>a mass-book.</i>
gam'bol, <i>to sport.</i>	mis'sile, <i>something thrown.</i>
i'dle, <i>lazy.</i>	pal'ate, <i>part of the mouth.</i>
i'dol, <i>object of worship.</i>	pal'let, <i>a small bed.</i>
i'dyl, <i>a poem.</i>	pal'ette, <i>painter's color-</i>
ker'nel, <i>inside of a nut.</i>	[board.
col'onel, <i>commander of a</i>	ped'al, <i>a lever moved by the</i>
[regiment.	ped'dle, <i>to sell.</i> [foot.
les'sen, <i>to diminish.</i>	pis'til, <i>part of a flower.</i>
les'son, <i>something to learn.</i>	pis'tol, <i>a weapon.</i>
li'ar, <i>an untruthful person.</i>	pum'ice, <i>volcanic rock.</i>
lyre, <i>musical instrument.</i>	pom'ace, <i>crushed apples.</i>
lean, <i>thin in flesh.</i>	pen'dant, <i>an ear-ring.</i>
lien, <i>a legal claim.</i>	pen'dent, <i>hanging down.</i>
man'ner, <i>way.</i>	prin'ci pal, <i>chief.</i>
man'or, <i>an estate.</i>	prin'ci ple, <i>rule of action.</i>
med'al, <i>coin-shaped metal.</i>	prof'it, <i>gain.</i>
med'dle, <i>to interfere.</i>	proph'et, <i>one who predicts.</i>
met'al, <i>heavy, opaque body.</i>	sta'tion a ry, <i>standing still.</i>
met'tle, <i>courage.</i>	sta'tion er y, <i>paper, pens,</i>
mi'ner, <i>laborer in a mine.</i>	ta'per, <i>a small candle.</i> [etc.
mi'nor, <i>person under age.</i>	ta'pir, <i>a quadruped.</i>

LX.

Do not meddle with what does not concern you. Iron, lead, and copper are metals. The head of a school is called the principal. Pumice stone is usually found near volcanoes. Cider is made by grinding apples into pomace, and afterwards pressing the juice from it.

LXI.

builds	cas'tles	build'er's	pal'a ces
great	cit'ies	church'es	wher ev'er
work	arch'es	ev'er y	mon'u ments

LXII.

"Man builds his castles fair and high
 Wherever river runneth by ;
 Great cities rise in every land,
 Great churches show the builder's hand,
 Great arches, monuments and towers,
 Fair palaces and pleasing bowers ;
 Great work is done, be it here or there,
 And well man worketh everywhere ;
 But work or rest, whate'er befall,
 The farmer, he must feed them all."

LXIII.

maid'en	sol'dier	what e'er'
min'strel	farm'er	mer'ri ly
sail'or	hunts'man	mar'ry ing

LXIV.

"My lord rides through his palace gate,
 My lady sweeps along in state,
 The sage thinks on many a thing,
 And the maiden muses on marrying ;
 The minstrel harpeth merrily,
 The sailor plows the foaming sea,
 The huntsman kills the good red deer,
 And the soldier wars without a fear ;
 But fall to each whate'er befall,
 The farmer, he must feed them all."

WORDS LIABLE TO BE CONFOUNDED.

LXVI.

ac cept', *to receive*.
 ex cept', *to leave out*.
 ac cede', *to agree to*.
 ex ceed', *to go beyond*.
 af fect', *to act upon*.
 ef fect', *to accomplish*.
 ad di'tion, *process of add-*
 e di'tion, *publication*. [*ing.*
 ad vice', *counsel*.
 ad vise', *to counsel*.
 as say', *to test metals*.
 es say', *to try*.
 bal'lad, *a song*.
 bal'lot, *a vote*.
 close, *to shut*.
 clothes, *articles of dress*.
 cen'tu ry, *hundred years*.
 sen'try, *a sentinel*.
 cel'e ry, *a vegetable*.
 sal'a ry, *wages*.

LXVII.

de scent', *a going down*.
 dis sent', *to disagree*.
 de cease', *death*.
 dis ease', *sickness*.
 e lic'it, *to draw out*.
 il lic'it, *unlawful*.
 em'i nent, *distinguished*.
 im'mi nent, *threatening*.
 e lude', *to escape from*.
 al lude', *to refer to*.
 e rup'tion, *a bursting forth*.
 ir rup'tion, *an invasion*.
 em'i grate, *to leave*.
 im'mi grate, *to move into*.
 ex'er cise, *to use*.
 ex'or cise, *to drive away*.
 for'mal ly, *in proper form*.
 for'mer ly, *in previous time*.
 gla'cier, *an ice field*.
 gla'zier, *a glass setter*.

LXVIII.

I should advise you not to accede to the proposal America was discovered in the fifteenth century. Many eminent men formerly emigrated from England to America. There have been many eruptions of Mount Vesuvius. The descent of the mountain is very steep.

LXIX.

weath'er	a gainst'	a part'ment
sur prised'	up'right	pres'ent
men'tioned	nec'es sa ry	sub sist'ence

LXX.**ROBINSON CRUSOE'S RAFT.**

“When I awoke it was broad day, the weather clear, and the storm abated, so that the sea did not rage and swell as before; but that which surprised me most was, that the ship was lifted off in the night from the sand where she lay, by the swelling of the tide, and was driven up almost as far as the rock which I first mentioned, where I had been so bruised by dashing against it.”

LXXI.

“This being within about a mile from the shore where I was, and the ship seeming to stand upright still, I wished myself on board, that, at least, I might save some necessary things for my use. When I came down from my apartment in the tree, I looked about me again, and the first thing I found was the boat, which lay as the wind and sea had tossed her, up upon the land, about two miles on my right hand.”

LXXII.

“I walked as far as I could upon the shore to get to her, but found a neck or inlet of water between me and the boat, which was about a half a mile broad; so I came back for the present, being more intent upon getting at the ship, where I hoped to find something for my present subsistence.”

LXXIII.

in ge'ni ous, *skillful*.
 in gen'u ous, *honest*.
 jest'er, *one who jests*.
 ges'ture, *action*.
 lin'i ment, *liquid ointment*.
 lin'e a ment, *a feature*.
 lose, *to suffer loss*.
 loose, *to untie*.
 pas'tor, *a minister*.
 pas'ture, *a field for cattle*.
 pres'ence, *nearness*.
 pres'ents, *gifts*.
 proph'e cy, *a prediction*.
 proph'e sy, *to predict*.
 pop'u lace, *common people*.
 pop'u lous, *full of people*.
 pop'lar, *kind of tree*.
 pop'u lar, *agreeable*.
 prec'e dent, *an example*.
 pre ced'ence, *superiority*.
 pres'i dent, *chief magistrate*.

LXXIV.

par ti'tion, *division*.
 pe ti'tion, *a request*.
 rel'ic, *a memorial*.
 rel'ict, *a widow*.
 stat'ue, *an image*.
 stat'ure, *height*.
 stat'ute, *a law*.
 sur'plus, *the remainder*.
 sur'plice, *clergyman's robe*.
 sculpt'or, *carver of figures*.
 sculpt'ure, *art of carving*.
 se'ries, *a succession*.
 se'ri ous, *solemn*.
 spe'cies, *a kind*.
 spe'cious, *plausible*.
 track, *a footstep*.
 tract, *a region*.
 ten'or, *part in music*.
 ten'ure, *a holding of land*.
 ve rac'i ty, *truthfulness*.
 vo rac'i ty, *greediness*.

LXXV.

An ingenious workman often becomes a great inventor. The messengers brought their presents into the presence of the king. There are many fine statues in the Park. "Which of you, by taking thought, can add one cubit to his stature?"

LXXVI.

diffi'cul ty	bis'cuit	re solved'
pro vis'ions	fur'nish	man'age
o'ver board	un touched'	to geth'er

LXXVII.

“ When I came to the ship, my difficulty was still greater to know how to get on board, for as she lay aground, and high out of the water, there was nothing within my reach to lay hold of. I swam round her twice, and the second time I spied a small piece of rope hanging down by the fore-chains so low that I got hold of it, and by its help got up in the fore-castle of the ship.”

LXXVIII.

“ I found that all the ship's provisions were dry and untouched by the water; and, being very well disposed to eat, I went to the bread-room and filled my pockets with biscuit, and ate it as I went about other things, for I had no time to lose. Now I wanted nothing but a boat to furnish myself with many things which I foresaw would be very necessary to me.”

LXXIX.

“ We had several spare yards and a spare topmast or two in the ship. I resolved to fall to work with these, and flung as many of them overboard as I could manage for their weight. When this was done I tied four of them together in the form of a raft. Laying short pieces of plank upon them, I found that the raft was not able to bear any great weight, the pieces being too light.”

NOUNS DISTINGUISHED FROM VERBS OR ADJECTIVES BY
ACCENT.

LXXX.

ab'stract, *a summary.*
 ab stract', *to take away*
 Au'gust, *a month.* [from.
 au gust', *'grand.*
 com'pact, *agreement.*
 com pact', *solid.*
 con'duct, *behavior.*
 con duct', *to lead.*
 con'trast, *difference.*
 con trast', *to compare.*
 con'tract, *a bargain.*
 con tract', *to draw together.*
 con'vict, *one guilty of crime.*
 con vict', *to prove guilty.*
 des'ert, *a wilderness.*
 de sert', *to forsake.*
 fre'quent, *often.*
 fre quent', *to visit often.*
 in'cense, *perfume.*
 in cense', *to enrage.*

LXXXI.

in' va lid, *a sick person.*
 in val'id, *of no force.*
 min'ute, *sixty seconds.*
 mi nute', *very small.*
 ob'ject, *purpose.*
 ob ject' *to oppose.*
 proj'ect, *a scheme.*
 pro ject', *to extend.*
 prod'uce, *what is raised.*
 pro duce', *to bring forth.*
 prog'ress, *advancement.*
 pro gress', *to go forward.*
 ref'use, *worthless remains.*
 re fuse', *to reject.*
 sub'ject, *a topic.*
 sub ject', *to place under.*
 sur'vey, *a view.*
 sur vey', *to view.*
 trans'fer, *a removal.*
 trans fer', *to remove.*

LXXXII.

The month of August was named for Cæsar Augustus, a Roman emperor. The soldiers advanced to the attack in a compact body. The soil produces grain, vegetables, and fruits. The invalid refused the offer of assistance. A second is a very minute portion of time.

LXXXIII.

en cour'aged	emp'tied	val'u a ble
oc ca'sion	low'ered	gen'e ral
rea'son a ble	search'ing	am mu ni'tion

LXXXIV.

“ So I went to work, and with the carpenter's saw I cut a spare topmast into three lengths, and added them to my raft with a great deal of labor and pains. But hope of furnishing myself with necessities encouraged me to go beyond what I should have been able to do upon another occasion.”

LXXXV.

“ My raft was now strong enough to bear any reasonable weight. My next care was what to load it with, and how to preserve what I laid upon it from the surf of the sea. I first laid all the planks or boards upon it that I could get. Then I brought three of the seamen's chests, which I had broken open and emptied, and lowered them down upon my raft. The first of these I filled with provisions.”

LXXXVI.

“ It was after long searching that I found out the carpenter's chest, which was indeed a very useful prize to me, and much more valuable than a ship-load of gold would have been at that time. I got it down to my raft without losing time to look into it, for I knew in general what it contained. My next care was for some ammunition and arms. In the great cabin I secured two good fowling-pieces, and two pistols, with some powder horns, a small bag of shot, and two old rusty swords.”

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

LXXXVII.**LXXXVIII.**

Mis'ter,	Mr.	Noon,	M.
Mis'tress,	Mrs.	Fore'noon,	A. M.
Doc'tor,	Dr.	Af'ter noon,	P. M.
Lieu ten'ant,	Lieut.	Last month,	ult.
Cap'tain,	Capt.	This month,	inst.
Ma'jor,	Maj.	Next month,	prox.
Colo'nel,	Col.	Dit'to,	do.
Gen'er al,	Gen.	Num'ber,	No.
Gov'er nor,	Gov.	An'swer,	Ans.
Gen'tle men,	Messrs.	Post'script,	P. S.

LXXXIX.

"I knew there were three barrels of powder on the ship, and with much search I found them, two of them dry and good, but the third had taken water. Those two I got to my raft with the arms. And now I thought myself pretty well freighted, and began to think how I should get to shore with them, having neither sail, oar, nor rudder, and the least capful of wind would have overset all my navigation."

XC.

"I had three encouragements: a smooth, calm sea, the tide rising and setting into the shore, and what little wind there was blew me towards the land. Thus, having found two or three broken oars belonging to the boat, and, besides the tools which were in the chest, two saws, an ax, and a hammer, with this cargo I put to sea."

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

XCI.

Es quire',
 Hon'or a ble,
 Rev'er end,
 At tor'ney,
 Su per in ten'dent,
 Take no'tice,
 An'no Dom'i ni,
 Be fore' Christ,
 Vol'ume,
 Man'u script,

Esq.
 Hon.
 Rev.
 Atty.
 Supt.
 N. B.
 A. D.
 B. C.
 Vol.
 MS.

XCII.

Com' pa ny,
 Debt'or,
 Cred'it or,
 Ac count',
 A mount',
 Re ceived',
 Pay'ment,
 Post Of'fice,
 Rail'road,
 Mer'chan dise,

Co.
 Dr.
 Cr.
 Acct.
 Amt.
 Rec'd.
 Pay't.
 P. O.
 R. R.
 Mdse.

XCIII.

“For a mile or two my raft went very well, only that I found it drive a little distant from the place where I had landed before, by which I perceived that there was some indraft of the water, and consequently I hoped to find some creek or river there, which I might make use of as a port to get to land with my cargo.”

XCIV.

“As I imagined, so it was. There appeared before me a little opening of the land, and I found a strong current of the tide setting into it, so I guided my raft as well as I could to keep it in the middle of the stream. But here I had almost suffered a second shipwreck. Knowing nothing of the coast, one end of my raft ran aground on a shoal, and not being aground at the other end, my cargo had nearly slipped off and so fallen in the water.”

XCV.

mov'a ble
 ca'pa ble
 pass'a ble
 poss'i ble
 hor'ri ble
 cred'i ble
 sens'i ble
 vis'i ble
 ter'ri ble
 forc'i ble
 leg'i ble

XCVI.

prob'a ble
 suit'a ble
 laugh'a ble
 peace'a ble
 rea'son a ble
 fa'vo ra ble
 mis'er a ble
 nav'i ga ble
 in del'i ble
 con tempt'i ble
 im pos'si ble

XCVII.

reg'u lar
 cus'tom er
 cor'o ner
 me'te or
 glob'u lar
 an'ces tor
 mon'i tor
 sing'u lar
 mes'sen ger
 suc ces'sor
 bach'e lor

XCVIII.

"I did my utmost, by setting my back against the chests, to keep them in their places, but could not thrust off the raft with all my strength. I stood thus, holding up the chests with all my might, near half an hour, in which time the rising of the water brought me a little more upon a level. A little after, my raft floated again, and I thrust her off with the oar I had into the channel."

XCIX.

"Then, driving up higher, I at length found myself in the mouth of a little river, with land on both sides, and a strong current running up. I looked on both sides for a proper place to get to shore, and at length spied one on the right bank of the creek, to which I guided my raft, and at last got so near that I could thrust her directly in."

C.	CL.	CII.
anx'ious	am bi'tious	por'ous
gra'cious	sus pi'cious	fi'brous
gor'geous	ju di'cious	mon'strous
pre'cious	de li'cious	en'vi ous
vi'cious	vex a'tious	pit'e ous
lus'cious	nu tri'tious	cov'e tous
con'scious	in fec'tious	ma li'cious
griev'ous	sa ga'cious	cour'teous
right'eous	fe ro'cious	con ta'gious
re li'gious	con sci en'tious	au da'cious
fic ti'tious	ri dic'u lous	cour a'geous
mis'chiev ous	mis cel la'ne ous	av a ri'cious

CIII.

"But here I nearly dipped all my cargo in the sea again; for that shore lying pretty steep, there was no place to land. All that I could do was to wait till the tide was at the highest, keeping my raft with my oar like an anchor, near a flat piece of ground, which I expected the water would flow over; and so it did."

CIV.

"As soon as I found water enough, I thrust the raft upon the flat piece of ground, and then fastened her by sticking my two broken oars into the ground,—one on one side near one end, and one on the other side near the other end. Thus I lay till the water ebbed away, and left my raft and all my cargo safe on shore."

CV.

sen'tence
non'sense
ex pense'
dis pense'
com mence'
con'fi dence
dif'fidence
em'i nence
prom'i nence
con'se quence

CVI.

el'o quence
au'di ence
in'no cence
in'flu ence
rec'om pense
prov'i dence
con ve'ni ence
ex pe'ri ence
in tel'li gence
rem i nis'cence

CVII.

dis'tance
in'stance
griev'ance
fra'grance
nui'sance
ven'geance
sub'stance
re sist'ance
ad mit'tance
re mit'tance

CVIII.

TERMS USED IN GRAMMAR.

syn'tax
pros'o dy
or thog'ra phy
et y mol'o gy
mas'cu line
fem'i nine
prep o si'tion

sub'ject
pred'i cate
ob jec'tive
pos ses'sive
nom'i na tive
com par' i son
aux il'ia ry

de clen'sion
con ju ga'tion
in dic'a tive
po ten'tial
sub junc'tive
im per'a tive
in fin'i tive

CIX.

EXERCISE.

“ Had not exercise been absolutely necessary for our well-being, nature would not have made the body so proper for it, by giving such an activity to the limbs, and such a pliancy to every part, as necessarily produce those compressions, extensions, contortions, and all other kinds of motions that are necessary for the preservation of such a system of tubes and glands as has been before mentioned.”

NAMES OF STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

CX.

Al a ba'ma,	Ala.
Ar'kan sas,	Ark.
Cal i for'ni a,	Cal.
Col o ra'do,	Col.
Con nect'i cut,	Conn.
Del'a ware,	Del.
Flor'i da,	Flor.
Geor'gi a,	Ga.
Il li nois',	Ill.
In di a'na.	Ind.

CXI.

I'o wa,	Ia.
Kan'sas,	Kan.
Ken tuck'y,	Ky.
Lou i si a'na,	La.
Maine,	Me.
Ma'ry land,	Md.
Mas sa chu'setts,	Mass.
Mich'i gan,	Mich.
Min ne so'ta,	Minn.
Mis sis sip'pi,	Miss.

CXII.

VARIOUS KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

vil'la	mosque	ca the'dral
cot'tage	man'sion	syn'a gogue
cab'in	pal'ace	hos'pi tal
found'ry	cap'i tol	dor'mi to ry
the'a ter	brew'er y	in firm'a ry
ware' house	fac'to ry	el'e va tor

CXIII.

“And that we might not want inducements to engage us in such an exercise of the body as is proper for its welfare, it is so ordered that nothing valuable can be procured without it. Not to mention riches and honor, even food and raiment are not to be come at without the toil of the hands and sweat of the brows. Providence furnishes materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves.”

NAMES OF STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

CXIV.

Mis sou'ri,	Mo.	Rhode Isl'and,	R. I.
Ne bras'ka,	Neb.	South Car o li'na,	S. C.
North Car o li'na,	N. C.	Ten nes see',	Tenn.
New Hamp'shire,	N. H.	Tex'as,	Tex.
New Jer'sey,	N. J.	Ver mont',	Vt.
Ne va'da,	Nev.	Vir gin'i a,	Va.
New York',	N. Y.	Wis con'sin,	Wis.
O hi'o,	O.	West Vir gin'i a,	W. Va.
Or'e gon,	Or.	U ni'ted States,	U. S.
Penn syl va'ni a,	Pa.	Dis'trict of Co lum'bi a,	D. C.

CXV.

CXVI.

TERMS USED IN MECHANICS.

lathe	pul'ley	en'gine	steam'-gauge
crane	swiv'el	pis'ton	safe'ty-valve
ax'le	der'rick	wind'lass	driv'ing-wheel
flange	tack'le	gov'ern or	throt'tle-valve
le'ver	gear'ing	con dens'er	cold'-chis el

CXVII.

“The earth must be worked before it gives its increase; and when it is forced into its several products, how many hands must they pass through before they are fit for use! Manufactures, trade, and agriculture naturally employ a large part of the human race; and as for those who are not obliged to labor, by the condition in which they are born, they are more miserable than the rest of mankind, unless they indulge themselves in that voluntary labor which goes by the name of exercise.”

REVIEW WORDS.

CXVIII.

heir
 aisle
 baize
 beau
 belle
 hymn
 corps
 casque
 cruise
 scent
 feint
 draught
 frieze
 hoard
 knight
 maize
 kiln
 quartz
 rough
 choir
 route
 scene
 suite
 sleigh
 waste

CXIX.

gi'ant
 bur'y
 vil'lage
 thor'ough
 proc'ess
 fig'ure
 mis'chief
 sen'tence
 bar'ren
 chol'er
 cur'rent
 sym'bol
 per ceive'
 mead'ows
 colo'nel
 pum'ice
 gla'cier
 dis ease'
 man'age
 prog'ress
 sur vey'
 freight'ed
 fas'tened
 rai'ment
 pro duce'

CXX.

cu'ri ous
 arch'i tect
 ex am'ine
 char'ac ter
 prin'ci pal
 mer'ri ly
 cen'tu ry
 sal'a ry
 proph'e cy
 pe ti'tion
 in'va lid
 as sist'ance
 en cour'age
 oc ca'sion
 im ag'ine
 ex'er cise
 ex ten'sion
 con tor'tion
 per se vere'
 prov'i dence
 sev'er al
 syn'a gogue
 hos'pi tal
 ca the'dral
 in duce'ment

CXXI.

in ge nu'ity
 me chan'i cal
 ma hog'a ny
 de fi'cien cy
 sta'tion a ry
 nec'es sa ry
 in ge'ni ous
 dif fi'cul ty
 val'u a ble
 rea'son a ble
 nav i ga'tion
 ac tiv'i ty
 pres er va'tion
 ma te'ri als
 ag'ri cul ture
 nat'u ral ly
 mis'er a ble
 vol'un ta ry
 nec es sa'ri ly
 ab'so lute ly
 in tel'li gence
 con ve'ni ence
 ex pe'ri ence
 av a ri'cious
 con sci en'tious

REVIEW WORDS.

CXXII.

guy
guide
skein
chasm
chance
mourn
borne
gauge
clique
sieve
shriek
yearn
square
chaise
guess
guest
gneiss
glimpse
shears
learn
haunt
rhyme
scythe
height
mosque

CXXIII.

a'gent
an chor
cit ies
cas tles
stat ue
spe cies
pal ace
pul ley
syn tax
se ries
der rick
cot tage
bis cuit
pre cious
gra cious
nui sance
ven geance
pres ence
proph et
stir ring
mar tial
con scious
lus cious
gor geous
pleas ure

CXXIV.

sud'den
pen sion
tour ist
ze nith
syr inge
plu mage
wrist let
drain age
war rant
mes sage
col lege
prac tice
jeal ous
mar tyr
del uge
col umn
hy phen
cy press
ab sence
es sence
ges ture
gran ite
gran deur
laugh ter
lan guage

CXXV.

gi gan'tic
ad van tage
in su rance
de ceit ful
un cer tain
suf fi cient
quo ta tion
am bi tious
vex a tious
sus pi cious
as sess ment
as sign ment
yes'ter day
syl la ble
suit a ble
coun ter feit
av a lanche
an thra cite
am e thyst
sov er eign
au to graph
man li ness
pan to mime
rheu ma tism
bank rupt cy

PART V.

I.

“ It is a common belief that the coming on of early frosts heightens the beauty of autumn. This is a mistake, at least so far as relates to certain regions. Frosts may intensify the colors and bring all the different kinds of foliage to a consummation at the same time, like the multiform deaths upon a battle-field; but the slaughter is too vast and general to be particularized and to produce its full effect upon the mind.”

II.

be lief	ro'gions	differ ent
height'ens	slaugh'ter	con sum ma'tion
beau'ty	in tens'i fy	par tic'u lar ize

III.

“ This autumn was not marred by any fierce aggressions. It was only a twilight of the year; a slow retreat like approaching old age, bracing while undermining a ripened but healthy constitution. The trees never wore such regalia, never wore it so long. The sap, slowly retiring from the margin of the leaves, concentrated its strength in the heart of them, and took a stand there, hanging out its green banners in defiance of the variegated ones of the besieger.”

IV.

ag gres'sions	re ga'li a	mar'gin
un der min'ing	de fi'ance	ban'ners
con sti tu'tion	be sieg'er	au'tumn
con'cen trat ed	va'ri e gat ed	brac'ing

V.

“ There is not a shade of color in the rainbow that was not represented there. The leaves might have been winged creatures in flocks pluming their myriad-tinted feathers for a flight to the land of perpetual summer. The straw color of the beech was never so pale, the oak never so russet, the ash never so purple, the pepperidge never so crimson, the maple never so vermilion at the tips of the boughs, so deep green near the trunk.”

VI.

rep re sent'ed	creat'ures	col'or
per pet'u al	myr'i ad	rus'set
pep'per idge	feath'ers	tint'ed
ver mil'ion	rain'bow	plum'ing

VII.

“ Not in countless multitudes, as at other times, but one by one, these bright creatures relaxed their hold of the twig and came fluttering slowly down, alighting upon our shoulders as we walked slowly or stood watching them. They lingered into the Indian summer, enlivening its haze through the dreamy day and hovering throughout the night, as it slept on the last year's leaves.”

VIII.

count'less	lin'gered	en liv'en ing
re lax'ed	dream'y	flut'ter ing
shoul'ders	watch'ing	hov'er ing
mul'ti tudes	In'dian	a light'ing

RULES FOR SPELLING.

Rule I. — Words ending in *e* usually drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

IX.

rogue	rogu'ish
guide	guid'ance
clothe	cloth'ing
grieve	griev'ance
move	mov'a ble
nerve	ner'vous
force	for'ci ble
sphere	spher'i cal
cure	cur'a ble
crime	crim'i nal

X.

re move	re mov'al
be have'	be hav'ior
se vere'	se ver'i ty
val'ue	val'u a ble
ad mire'	ad'mir a ble
se cure'	se cur'i ty
fa tigue'	fa tigu'ing
ob serve'	ob serv'ance
de sire'	de sir'a ble
re verse'	re vers'i ble

Note 1. — Words ending in *ce* or *ge* usually retain the *e* before the suffixes *able* and *ous*.

Note 2. — Final *e* is sometimes retained to prevent a change of pronunciation, or to preserve the identity of a word.

XI.

peace
peace'a ble
change
change'a ble
no'tice
no'tice a ble
ser'vice
ser'vice a ble
man'age
man'age a ble

XII.

charge
charge'a ble
cour'age
cour a'geous
out'rage
out ra'geous
um'brage
um bra'geous
ad van'tage
ad van ta'geous

XIII.

dye
dye'ing
hoe
hoe'ing
shoe
shoe'ing
tinge
tinge'ing
singe
singe'ing

Rule II. — Final *y*, preceded by a consonant, is usually changed into *i*, before all suffixes except those beginning with *i*.

XIV.

glo'ry
glo'ri ous
fu'ry
fu'ri ous
read'y
read'i ly
stead'y
stead'ily
heav'y
heav'i ly
an'gry
an'gri ly

XV.

bus'y
bus'iness
bur'y
bur'i al
hap'py
hap'pi ness
fan'cy
fan'ci ful
par'ty
par'tial
beau'ty
beau'ti ful

XVI.

mer'ry
plen'ty
boun'ty
hun'gry
car'ry
stud'y
lone'ly
weight'y
vic'to ry
sat'is fy
jus'ti fy
har'mo ny

Rule III. — Final *y*, preceded by a vowel, is usually retained before a suffix.

XVII.

de cay'
de cay'ing
al lay'
al lay'ing
dis may'
dis mayed'
be tray'
bo tray'al
por tray'
por tray'al

XVIII.

jour'ney
jour'ney ing
sur vey'
sur vey'or
sur vey'ing
con vey'
con vey'ing
con vey'ance
an noy'
an noy'ance

XIX.

en joy'ing
es'say ist
de stroy'er
EXCEPTIONS.
lain
slain
said
paid
dai'ly
por'trait

Rule IV. — Words of one syllable and others accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, except when the addition of the suffix throws the accent nearer the beginning of the word.

XX.

be gin'
 be gin'ning
 for got'
 for got'ten
 con trol'
 con trol'ling
 re gret'
 re gret'ted
 com pel'
 com pel'ling
 re bel'
 re bellion

XXI.

stopped
 stop'page
 wrap'per
 wrap'ping
 beg'gar
 wed'ding
 swim'mer
 blot'ting
 chat'ting
 spot'ted
 shop'ping
 shrub'ber y

XXII.

pre fer'
 pref'er ence
 re fer'
 ref'er ence
 de fer'
 def'er ence
 in fer'
 in'ference
 con fer'
 con'fer ence
 e quip'
 eq'ui page

XXIII.**WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.**

in stěad'
 ǒf'fice
 fi nānce'
 mus tāche'
 quín'ine
 pre tense'
 sur prise'
 con'strue

i dě'a
 lē' ni ent
 mem'o ry
 nā'tion al
 pā'tri ot
 rā'tion al
 reg'u lar
 fi nan'cial

lic'o rice
 in'ter est
 in'ter est ing
 mas'cu line
 med'i cine
 mer'can tile
 is'o la ted
 hỹ poc'ri sy

GRADED EXERCISES IN SPELLING.

Rule V. — Words accented on the first syllable, ending with a consonant preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant before a suffix.

XXIV.

car'pet
car'pet ing
of'fer
of'fer ing
dif'fer
dif'fer ence
suf'fer
suffer ing
mer'it
mer'i ted
wan'der
wan'der ing
per'il
per'il ous
cov'et ous

XXV.

chis'el
chis'eled
trav'el
trav'el er
trav'el ing
jew'el
jew'el er
jew'eled
tun'nel
tun'nel ing
mar'shal
mar'shal ing
coun'sel
coun'sel or
coun'sel ing

XXVI.

ren'der
ri'val
lev'el
lim'it
shiv'er
gos'sip
pock'et
cred'it
e'qual
mar'vel
mod'el
pen'cil
rav'el
tas'sel
quar'el

XXVII.

TERMS USED IN ARCHITECTURE.

ga'ble
col'umn
cor'nice
pil'lar
fa çade'
dor'mer
ar cade'

cu'po la
ro tun'da
pyr'a mid
ves'ti bule
ped'es tal
por'ti co
bal'co ny

Dor'ic
Goth'ic
Tut'ed.
li'o pe
I c li na'tion
C ni'hi late
e leg'ra phy
pho tog'ra pher

XXVIII.

“Icebergs result from the frozen rivers or glaciers which descend from snow-covered mountains and continually push forward through the ravines to the sea. Huge fragments are broken off by the waves and float away in whatever direction the tides, winds, or currents direct. Along the upper shores of Greenland these glaciers are numerous, and the icebergs which appear in the Atlantic nearly all come from them.”

XXIX.

ice'bergs	ra vines'	di rec'tion
de scend'	frag'ments	nu'mer ous
for'ward	cur'rents	At lan'tic
glac'iers	Green'land	con tin'u al ly

XXX.

“Icebergs are much more numerous off the New England coast during June and July than at any other season. In mid-winter, they are securely locked in Baffin's Bay or the polar ocean, by wide expanses of firm field ice, for the season of unrelenting frost lasts from eight to ten months there. But when warm weather does begin, it comes with a suddenness and power unknown in low latitudes. The ice breaks up with astonishing rapidity, and the bergs, which from their nature, melt very slowly, drift southward at numbers.”

XXXI.

sur prise'	po'lar	sud'den ness
con'strude	un known'	lat'i tudes
	ra pid'i ty	as ton'ish ing

Nouns ending in *ion*. When added to verbs, this suffix forms nouns denoting action.

XXXII.

con fu'sion
po si tion
ex cur sion
in cis ion
ex ten sion
sug ges tion
quo ta tion
di ges tion
tra di tion
trans i tion
tax a tion
dis cre tion

XXXIII.

pos ses'sion
ad mis sion
dis cus sion
suc ces'sion
pre cis ion
at ten tion
pro ces sion
se ces sion
ex e cu'tion
ev o lu tion
con tri bu tion
ac qui si tion

XXXIV.

cre a'tion
e mo tion
ex plo sion
pro fes sion
con vul sion
con clu sion
con vic tion
dis tinc tion
in ven tion
trans gres sion
ob li ga'tion
in tro duc'tion

TERMS USED IN BOTANY.**XXXV.**

pet'al
pis til
pol len
an ther
ca lyx

sta'men
stig ma
leaf let
mid rib
co rol'la

pet'i ole
an'nu al
per en'ni al
ex ot'ic
de cid'u ous

XXXVI.**WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED.**

in quir'y
as pir'ant
ab do'men
mu se'um
ac cli'mate

e ner'vate
ho ri'zon
op po'nent
va ga'ry
pre ced'ence

cal li'o pe
dec li na'tion
an ni'hi late
te leg'ra phy
pho tog'ra pher

XXXVII.

MIMICRY IN MOTHS.

"I was much surprised one day to see a large insect come from above the olive trees overhead, with the wild dashing flight of the larger moths. Attracted, apparently, by the sheltered and sunny recess in which I was sitting, and by the scarlet geraniums which were in full flower in it, the moth darted downward, and after a little hovering, settled suddenly on the bare ground underneath a geranium plant. I then saw that it was a very handsome species, with an elaborate pattern of light and dark chocolate browns. But the margins of the wings had a lustrous yellow color, like a brilliant gleam of light."

XXXVIII.

re cess'	sud'den ly	lus'trous	ap par'ent ly
set'tled	vi'o lent	with'ered	e lab'or ate
spe'cies	dis ap peared'	crum'pled	con spic'u ous
pat'tern	in'ter sti ces	ob serve'	in vis'i ble

XXXIX.

"In this position the moth was a conspicuous object. After resting for a few seconds, apparently enjoying the sunshine, it seemed to notice some movement which gave it alarm. It then turned slightly round, gave a violent jerk to its wings, and instantly became invisible. If it had subsided into a hole in the ground, it could not have more completely disappeared. As, however, my eyes were fixed upon the spot, I soon came to observe that all the interstices among the little clods around it were full of withered and crumpled leaves of a deep blackish brown."

XL.

"I then further noticed that the spot where the moth had sat was occupied by one of these brown leaves, and it flashed upon me in a moment that I had before me one of the great wonders and one of the great mysteries of nature. There are some forms of mimicry which are wholly independent of the animals themselves. They are made of the color and shape which are like those of the surrounding objects. They have nothing to do except to sit still, or perhaps to crouch."

XLI.

mys'te ries	mar'gins	ex er'tion
mim'ic ry	shin'ing	de cep'tion
an'i mal's	con cealed'	co-op er a'tion
sur round'ing	re quired'	com plete'ness
pe cu'liar	mus'cles	im'i ta ted

XLII.

"But there are some other forms of mimicry in which the completeness of the deception depends on some co-operation of the animal's own will. This was one of these. The splendid margins of the forewings, with their peculiar shape and their shining color, had to be concealed; and so, by an effort which evidently required the exertion of special muscles, these margins were folded down and hidden out of sight. The remainder of the wings were so crumpled up that they imitated exactly the dried and withered leaves around."

NOUNS.

XLIII.

ar'mo ry
 liv er y
 i vo ry
 brib er y
 flat ter y
 mock er y
 bound a ry
 drudg er y
 mis er y
 crock er y
 quack er y
 dra per y

XLIV.

cem'e ter y
 ter'ri to ry
 de liv'er y
 di rect'o ry
 sem'i na ry
 mil'li ner y
 per fum'er y
 stat'u a ry
 sanc'tu a ry
 dor'mi to ry
 pur'ga to ry
 an ni ver'sa ry

ADJECTIVES.

XLV.

con'tra ry
 slip per y
 sa vor y
 hon'or ar y
 ar bi tra ry
 cus tom a ry
 nec es sa ry
 prom is so ry
 tem po ra ry
 lit er a ry
 im ag'i na ry
 pre lim'i na ry

NAMES OF THE PRECIOUS STONES.

XLVI.

o'pal
 o'nyx
 ru'by
 ber'yl
 to'paz

jas'per
 tur'quoise
 sap'phire
 em'e rald
 am'e thyst

di'a mond
 ag'ate
 gar'net
 car nel'ian
 tour'ma line

XLVII.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

cāy enne'
 chlō'rīde
 cōf'fee
 en'gine
 fau'cet
 lēi'sure

bron chi'tis
 com'bat ant
 con'tra ry
 dēf'i cit
 dis'pu tant
 ju've nile

ēq'ui page
 et i quette'
 ex'qui site
 gen'u ine
 grān'a ry
 im'pe tus

XLVIII.

“Happy is the man that loves flowers, — loves them for their own sakes, for their beauty, their associations, the joy they have given and always will give; so that he would sit down among them as friends and companions, if there were not another creature on earth to admire or praise them. He who does not appreciate floral beauty is to be pitied like any other man who is born imperfect. It is a misfortune not unlike blindness. But men who contemptuously reject flowers as effeminate and unworthy of manhood reveal a certain coarseness.”

XLIX.

com pan'ions	cer'tain	mi nute'ly
mis for'tune	coarse'ness	dis po si'tion
con temp'tu ous ly	re veal'	com'mon est
ef fem'i nate	some'where	un der val'ue

L.

“Many persons lose all enjoyment of certain flowers by indulging false associations. There are people who think that no weed can be of interest as a flower. But all flowers are weeds where they grow wildly or abundantly; and somewhere our rarest flowers are somebody's commonest. Generally, also, there is a disposition to undervalue common flowers. There are few that will trouble themselves to examine minutely a blossom that they have seen and neglected from childhood; and yet, if they would but question such flowers, they would often be surprised to find extreme beauty where it had been long overlooked.”

NOUNS ENDING IN *cle*.

LI.

ar'ti cle
 par ti cle
 ob sta cle
 mir a cle
 ve hi cle
 bi cy cle
 tri cy cle
 pin na cle
 spec ta cle
 i ci cle
 chron i cle
 tab'er na cle

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN *cal*.

LII.

mu'sic al
 med ic al
 mag ic al
 met ric al
 ver tic al
 trop ic al
 con ic al
 chem ic al
 crit ic al
 com ic al
 prac tic al
 phys ic al

LIII.

class'ic al
 sur gic al
 scep tic al
 i den'tic al
 i ron ic al
 po lit ic al
 his tor ic al
 the at ric al
 dra mat ic al
 rhe tor ic al
 non sens ic al
 mo narch ic al

NAMES OF QUADRUPEDS.

LIV.

i'bex	badg'er	hy e'na	kan ga roo'
ze'bu	gi raffe'	jag u ar'	por'cu pine
fer'ret	ga zelle'	pec'ca ry	rhi noc'e ros
er'mine	rein'deer	an'te lope	drom'e da ry

LV.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

ox'ide	I tal'ic	cow'ard ice
hos'tile	crin'o line	dis fran'chise
bro'mide	I tal'ian	en fran'chise
trib'une	di rec'tion	phil an'thro py
ob lique'	di gres'sion	phi lol'o gy
di vorce'	clan des'tine	phi los'o phy
san'guine	in tes'tines	my thol'o gy

LVI.

“As the hackney-boat, which carries passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam, was putting off, a boy running along the side of the canal desired to be taken in, which the master of the boat refused, because the lad had not money enough to pay the usual fare. An eminent merchant being pleased with the looks of the boy, and secretly touched with compassion towards him, paid the money for him and ordered him to be taken on board.”

LVII.

de sired'	pas'sen gers	ex am i na'tion
mon'ey	com pas'sion	hap'pened
in'stinct	em'i nent	read'i ly
gyp'sy	lan'guag es	sev'er al
ca nals'	af flict'ed	se'cret ly

LVIII.

“Upon talking with him afterward, he found that he could speak readily in three or four languages, and learned upon further examination that he had been stolen away when he was a child by a gypsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those strollers up and down several parts of Europe. It happened that the merchant, whose heart seems to have inclined toward the boy by a secret kind of instinct, had himself lost a child some years before. After a long search, the parents gave him up for drowned in one of the canals with which that country abounds; and the mother was so afflicted at the loss of her only son, that she died for grief of it.”

LIX.

“ Upon laying together all particulars, and examining the several moles and marks by which the mother used to describe the child when he was first missing, the boy proved to be the son of the merchant whose heart had so unaccountably melted at the sight of him. The lad was very well pleased to find a father who was so rich, and likely to leave him a good estate; the father, on the other hand, was not a little delighted to see a son return to him, whom he had given up for lost, with such a strength of constitution, sharpness of understanding, and skill in languages.”

LX.

lin'guist	ru'di ments	un ac count'a bly
wear'ing	ac quired'	ex am'in ing
vi'cious	min'is ter	con sti tu'tion
bus'iness	for'mer ly	ex traor'di na ry
for'eign	na'tion al	rep u ta'tion

LXI.

“ The young linguist, having received such extraordinary rudiments of an education, was afterward trained up in everything that becomes a gentleman; wearing off, little by little, all the vicious habits and practices that he had acquired in the course of his wanderings. Nay, it is said that he has since been employed in foreign courts upon national business, with great reputation to himself and honor to those who sent him, and that he has visited several countries as a public minister, in which he formerly wandered as a gypsy.”

NOUNS ENDING IN *ety* AND *ity*.**LXII.**

pi'e ty
 gay e ty
 qual i ty
 quan ti ty
 brev i ty
 dig ni ty
 rar i ty
 lo cal'i ty
 vi cin i ty
 fa cil i ty
 hos til i ty
 fe roc i ty

LXIII.

so ci'ety
 so bri e ty
 anx i e ty
 pro pri e ty
 va ri e ty
 u til i ty
 an nu i ty
 hu mil i ty
 sim plic i ty
 friv ol i ty
 stu pid i ty
 com mu ni ty

ADJECTIVES IN *cial* AND *tial*.**LXIV.**

so'cial
 spe cial
 es sen'tial
 sub stan tial
 ju di cial
 im par tial
 pro vin cial
 com mer cial
 ar ti fi'cial
 in flu en tial
 prej u di cial
 pres i den tial

NAMES OF TOWN AND CITY OFFICERS.

LXV.

may'or	as sess'or	no'ta ry
cor'o ner	col lect'or	con trol'ler
au'di tor	in spect'or	con'sta ble
reg'is trar	al'der man	mag'is trate
re cord'er	coun'cil man	sur vey'or

LXVI.

NAMES OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

blow'-pipe	re tort'	mi'cro scope
air'-pump	re ceiv'er	spec'tro scope
rain'-gauge	cam'e ra	pho'no graph
quad'rant	tel'e scope	the od'o lite
sex'tant	tel'e phone	ba rom'e ter
com'pass	tel'e graph	ther mom'e ter

LXVII.

“A man’s first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censures of the world. If the latter interferes with the former, it ought to be entirely neglected; but otherwise there cannot be a greater satisfaction to an honest mind, than to see those approbations which it gives itself seconded by the applause of the public. A man is more sure of his conduct, when the verdict which he passes upon his own behavior is thus warranted and confirmed by the opinion of all that know him.”

LXVIII.

cen’sures	in ter feres’	sat is fac’tion
ap plause’	be hav’ior	par tie’u lar
ver’dict	o pin’ion	ad van’ta ges
judg’ment	dif fer ent	gov’ern ment
dread’ful	per ni’cious	ap pro ba’tion

LXIX.

“There cannot a greater judgment befall a country than such a dreadful spirit of division as rends a government into two distinct peoples, and makes them greater strangers and more averse to one another than if they were actually two different nations. The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last degree, not only with regard to those advantages which they give to the common enemy, but to those private evils which they produce in the heart of almost every particular person. This influence is very fatal both to men’s morals and their understandings; it sinks the virtue of a nation and destroys even its common sense.”

LXX.

pac'i fy
 pu ri fy
 rar e fy
 sig ni fy
 stu pe fy
 glo ri fy
 no ti fy
 fal si fy
 jus ti fy
 clar i fy
 clas si fy
 sim pli fy

LXXI.

i'vo ry
 mis er y
 liv er y
 ro ta ry
 sa vo ry
 ar mo ry
 slip per y
 con tra ry
 tan ner y
 lux u ry
 nur ser y
 mock er y

LXXII.

pli'an cy
 va'can cy
 po'ten cy
 con'stan cy
 fre'quen cy
 brill'ian cy
 in sol'ven cy
 suf fi'cien cy
 con sist'en cy
 ef fi'cien cy
 pro fi'cien cy
 de fi'cien cy

Note. — The suffix *fy* means *to make*, *cy* denotes *state or being*.

LXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH THE *t* IS SILENT.

oft'en	cas'tle	glis'ten	par quet'
soft'en	bris'tle	chas'ten	cro quet'
list'en	this'tle	chris'ten	chest'nut
hast'en	gris'tle	cro chet'	a pos'tle
moist'en	hus'tle	bou quet'	mort'gage

LXXIV.

“Our fathers raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared, — a power which has dotted the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun in his course, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.”

LXXV.

THE RETURN OF COLUMBUS.

“After a brief interval, the sovéreigns requested of Columbus a recital of his adventures. His manner was sedate and dignified, but warmed by the glow of natural enthusiasm. He enumerated the several islands he had visited, expatiated on the temperate character of the climate, and the capacity of the soil for every variety of production, appealing to the samples imported by him as evidence of their natural productiveness.’

LXXVI.

“He dwelt more at large on the precious metals to be found in these islands, which he inferred less from the specimens actually obtained than from the uniform testimony of the natives to their abundance in the unexplored regions of the interior. Lastly, he pointed out the wide scope afforded to Christian zeal in the illumination of a race of men whose minds, far from being wedded to any system of idolatry, were prepared by their extreme simplicity for the reception of pure and uncorrupted doctrine.”

LXXVII.

sov'er eigns	re ci'tal	en thu'si asm
ad ven'tures	nat'u ral	e nu'mer ated
dig'ni fied	va ri'e ty	ex pa'ti ated
ca pac'i ty	ev'i dence	tes'ti mo ny
i dol'a try	spec'i mens	il lu mi na'tion
sim plic'i ty	re cep'tion	un cor rupt'ed

LXXVIII.

“The last consideration touched Isabella’s heart most sensibly; and the whole audience, kindled with various emotions by the speaker’s eloquence, filled up the perspective with the gorgeous coloring of their own fancies, as ambition or avarice or devotional feeling predominated in their bosoms. When Columbus ceased, the king and queen, together with all present, prostrated themselves on their knees, in grateful thanksgivings, while the solemn strains of the Te Deum were poured forth by the choir of the royal chapel, as in commemoration of some glorious victory.”

LXXIX.

e mo'tions	sens'i bly	con sid'er a tion
el'o quence	au'di ence	de vo'tion al
av'a rice	per spec'tive	pre dom'i nat ed
am bi'tion	col'or ing	com mem o ra'tion

LXXX.

“So live, that when thy summons comes to join
 The innumerable caravan that moves
 To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
 His chamber in the silent halls of death,
 Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
 Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
 By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
 Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
 About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.”

NAMES OF FLOWERS.

LXXXI.

as'ter
or'chis
lau'rel
gen'tian
bal'sam
cac'tus
fuch'sia
dah'lia
kal'mi a
pe'o ny
ver be'na
car na'tion

LXXXII.

ar'bu tus
mar'i gold
a lys'sum
col'um bine
hy'a cinth
daf'fo dil
spi rae'a
prim'rose
hol'ly hock
car'di nal
gold'en-rod
mign on ette'

LXXXIII.

lo be'li a
mag no'li a
wis ta'ri a
a nem'o ne
ge ra'ni um
he pat'i ca
he'li o trope
am a ryl'lis
dan'de li on
por tu la'ca
gla di'o lus
chrys an'the mum

LXXXIV.

"How bare the garden borders lie
Beneath a changeful, dappled sky!
The snow has passed away;
But sudden gusts of sleet and rain
Beat hard against the window pane
This February day."

LXXXV.

"You can not forget, if you would, those golden kisses all over the cheeks of the meadow, queerly called dandelions. There are many green-house blossoms less pleasing to us than these; and we have reached through many a fence to pluck one of these yellow flower drops. Their passing away is more spiritual than their bloom. Nothing can be more airy and beautiful than the transparent seed-globe—a fairy dome of splendid architecture."

ADJECTIVES IN *ant* AND NOUNS IN *ance*.**LXXXVI.**

dis'tant
in'stant
ra'di ant
el'e gant
de fi'ant
res'o nant
ob serv'ant
re luc'tant
rel'e vant
a bun'dant

dis'tance
in'stance
ra'di ance
el'e gance
de fi'ance
res'o nance
ob serv'ance
re luc'tance
rel'e vance
a bun'dance

LXXXVII.

re pug'nant — ance
pur su'ant — ance
im por'tant — ance
com pli'ant — ance
con'so nant — ance
ac cord'ant — ance
dis cord'ant — ance
tol'er ant — ance
sig nif'i cant — ance
ex or'bi tant — ance

LXXXVIII.

IMPORTANT COUNTRIES.

Spain	Eng'land	Bra zil'	Russ'ia
France	Ire'land	It'a ly	Aus'tri a
Greece	Scot'land	In'dia	A ra'bi a
Chil'i	Hol'land	Per'sia	Port'u gal
Chi'na	Tur'key	Mex'i co	Aus tra'li a
Ja pan'	Swe'den	Can'a da	Switz'er land
E'gypt	Den'mark	Ger'man y	U nit'ed States

LXXXIX.

WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED.

ex ploit'	in'te ger	chiv'al rous
re cess'	or'de al	blas'phe mous
ro bust'	Ar'a bic	chas'tise ment
ro mance'	con'ver sant	mis'chiev ous
re source'	com'mu nist	com'plai sance
dis course'	car'i ca ture	in'ven to ry

ADJECTIVES IN *ent* AND NOUNS IN *ence*.

XC.

ev'i dent
em'i nent
in'no cent
dif'fer ent
rev'er ent
pes'ti lent
prev'a lent
prov'i dent
dif'fi dent
con'fi dent

ev'i dence
em'i nence
in'no cence
dif'fer ence
rev'er ence
pes'ti lence
prev'a lence
prov'i dence
dif'fi dence
con'fi dence

XCI.

im'pu dent —ence
prom'i nent —ence
ve'he ment —ence
in dul'gent —ence
ab hor'rent —ence
pen'i tent —ence
con'se quent —ence
im per'ti nent —ence
be nev'o lent —ence
mag nif'i cent —ence

XCII.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Lon'don	Mil'an	To'ki o	Vi en'na
Par'is	Ly'ons	Can ton'	Ha van'a
Ber'lin	Dub'lin	Pe kin'	Cal cut'ta
Cai'ro	Mos'cow	Shang hai'	Al ex an'dri a
Ven'ice	Glas'gow	Liv'er pool	St. Pe'ters burg
Mad rid'	Mar seilles'	Ed'in burgh	Con stan ti no'ple

XCIII.

London is the largest city and the commercial capital of the world. Paris is a center of modern Art and Fashion. Moscow was the ancient capital of Russia. St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great and made his capital. Liverpool is noted for its extensive commerce with all parts of the world. Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great more than two thousand years ago.

XCIV.

By dropping final *e* and adding *ion* nouns denoting *action* are formed from these and similar verbs.

dic'tate	dic ta'tion	il lus'trate
mi'grate	mi gra'tion	com'pen sate
pen'e trate	pen e tra'tion	ter'mi nate
nav'i gate	nav i ga'tion	vin'di cate
cir'cu late	cir cu la'tion	dem'on strate
nom'i nate	nom i na'tion	ac cu'mu late

XCV.

NORTH AMERICAN CITIES.

New York'	Buf'fa lo	St. Lou'is
Brook'lyn	Cleve'land	Bal'ti more
Que bec'	Pitts'burg	Wash'ing ton
Bos'ton	At lan'ta	New Ha'ven
St. Paul'	Rich'mond	Mil wau'kee
New'ark	Al'ban y	New Or'leans
Hart'ford	To ron'to	Cin cin na'ti
Hal'i fax	Lou'is ville	San Fran cis'co
Chi ca'go	Prov'i dence	Phil a del'phi a
Mon tre al'	Sa van'nah	In di an ap'o lis
Mex'i co	Wil'ming ton	Min ne ap'o lis

XCVI.

SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

fa'ther ly	pa ter'nal	ha'tred	ab hor'rence
moth'er ly	ma ter'nal	po lite'	af'fa ble
free'dom	lib'er ty	be gin'	com mence'
suc'cor	as sist'ance	in'ward	in ter'nal
heav'en ly	ce les'tial	out'ward	ex ter'nal
lan'guage	di'a lect	e nough'	suf fi'cient

HARD WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

XCVII.

eu'lo gy
 a nal'o gy
 a pol'o gy
 syl'lo gism
 di'a logue
 dec'a logue
 cat'a logue
 log'a rithm
 ge ol'o gy
 zo ol'o gy
 the ol'o gy
 phre nol'ogy

C.

chro nol'ogy
 my thol'o gy
 psy chol'o gy
 et y mol'o gy
 phys i ol'o gy
 bi og'ra phy
 ge og'ra phy
 or thog'ra phy
 li thog'ra phy
 ty pog'ra phy
 chi rog'ra phy
 pho tog'ra phy
 pho nog'ra phy

XCVIII.

an'arch y
 ar'chi tect
 arch an'gel
 mon'arch y
 pa'tri arch
 par'a graph
 pol'y gon
 di am'e ter
 di ag'o nal
 sym'pa thy
 al lop'a thy
 ho mœ op'a thy

CI.

ag'o ny
 au'to crat
 chol'e ra
 chron'i cle
 chrys'a lis
 au then'tic
 des'pot ism
 ho ri'zon
 hy'dro gen
 dys pep'si a
 dem'a gogue
 hem'i sphere
 hem'or rhage

XCIX.

ath'lete
 phan tom
 mar tyr
 graph ic
 mys tic
 dra ma
 caus tic
 gas tric
 arc tic
 em blem
 meth od
 schol ar

CII.

ox'y gen
 typ'i cal
 op'ti cal
 tech'ni cal
 or'tho dox
 mys'te ry
 me chan'ic
 mech'an ism
 lab'y rinth
 dys'en ter y
 diph the'ri a
 pa ral'y sis
 pneu mo'ni a

CIII.

ARABIA.

“In the dreary waste of Arabia, a boundless level of sand is intersected by sharp and naked mountains; and the face of the desert, without shade or shelter, is scorched by the direct and intense rays of a tropical sun. Instead of refreshing breezes, the winds, particularly from the southwest, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapor; the hillocks of sand which they alternately raise and scatter are compared to the billows of the ocean, and whole caravans, whole armies, have been lost and buried in the whirlwind.”

CIV.

“The common benefits of water are an object of desire and contest; and such is the scarcity of wood, that some art is requisite to preserve and propagate the element of fire. Arabia is destitute of navigable rivers, which fertilize the soil and convey its produce to the adjacent regions; the torrents that fall from the hills are imbibed by the thirsty earth; the rare and hardy plants that strike their roots into the clefts of the rocks are nourished by the dews of the night; a scanty supply of rain is collected in cisterns and aqueducts; the wells and springs are the secret treasure of the desert; and the pilgrim of Mecca, after many a dry and sultry march, is disgusted by the state of the waters, which have rolled over a bed of sulphur or salt.”

CV.

“Such is the general and genuine picture of the climate of Arabia. The experience of evil enhances the value of any local or partial enjoyments. A shady grove, a green pasture, a stream of fresh water, are sufficient to attract a colony of sedentary Arabs to the fortunate spots which can afford food and refreshment to themselves and to their cattle, and which encourage their industry in the cultivation of the palm-tree and the vine.”

CVI.

“The high lands that border on the Indian Ocean are distinguished by their superior plenty of wood and water; the air is more temperate, the fruits are more delicious, the animals and the human race are more numerous; the fertility invites and rewards the toil of the husbandman; the peculiar gifts of frankincense and coffee have attracted in different ages the merchants of the world.”

CVII.

drear'y	A ra'bi a	thirst'y	nav'i ga ble
des'ert	trop'i cal	sul'phur	fer'ti lize
in tense'	al ter'nate ly	gen'u ine	ad ja'cent
scorched	car'a vans	de li'cious	aq'ue ducts
breez'es	whirl'wind	pe cu'liar	ex pe'ri ence
nox'ious	scarc'i ty	dif'fer ent	dis tin'guished
hil'locks	req'ui site	in'dus try	en cour'age
bil'laws	prop'a gate	for'tu nate	nu'mer ous
tor'rents	nour'ished	tem'per ate	frank'in cense

CVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS.

CIX.

lux u'ri ant
 bel lig'er ent
 treach'er ous
 mas quer ade'
 ep i dem'ic
 ex hil'a rate
 mu nic'i pal
 ex ag'ger ate
 cal is then'ics
 ka lei'do scope
 a poth'e ca ry
 so lil'o quy
 ab o rig'in es
 con va les'cence
 hy dro pho'bi a

CX.

cig ar ette'
 chor'is ter
 cat'e chism
 an'thra cite
 res'tau rant
 par'lia ment
 mas'sa cre
 pros'e lyte
 mar'tyr dom
 er ro'ne ous
 in di vid'ual
 ac quaint'ance
 thor'ough fare
 pro mis'cu ous
 in au'gu rate

CXI.

ac qui esce'
 mu'ci lage
 glyc'er ine
 par'al lel
 am a teur'
 a'er o naut
 in i'tial
 in i'ti ate
 rev'er ie
 ac'cu rate
 a bey'ance
 sat'el lite
 es sen'tial
 sus pi'cion
 per sua'sion

NAMES OF INSECTS.

CXII.

moth
 wasp
 bee'tle
 lo'cust
 spi'der
 hor'net

crick'et
 cock'roach
 ter'mite
 mos qui'to
 drag'on-fly
 bum'ble-bee

lar'va
 co coon'
 mag'got
 chrys'a lis
 cat'er pil lar
 but'ter fly

SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

CXIII.

er'rand
 east'ern
 west'ern

mes'sage
 o ri en'tal
 oc ci den'tal

loft'y
 spir'it
 mourn'ful

el'e vated
 ap pa ri'tion
 mel'an chol y

PREFIXES.

A prefix is a letter, syllable, or word joined to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

CXIV.

PREFIXES FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON.

a = <i>at, in, on.</i>	off = <i>from.</i>
be = <i>by, and to make.</i>	out = <i>beyond, above.</i>
en = <i>in, on, and to make.</i>	over = <i>above.</i>
for = <i>from, not.</i>	un = <i>not.</i>
fore = <i>before.</i>	under = <i>beneath.</i>
mis = <i>wrong, wrongly.</i>	with = <i>from, against.</i>

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

a ground'	for bid'	off'spring	un a'ble
be numb	fore'sight	out break	un der rate'
en large	mis rule'	o ver reach'	with stand

CXV.

a blaze'	en fran'chise	mis lead'	o ver rule'
a shore.	en cir cle	mis take	un nat'u ral
be cause	en fee ble	off'shoot	un e'qualed
be guile	for give	out weigh'	un der mine'
be queath	fore'taste	out land'ish	with draw'al

CXVI.

The dangers of knowledge are not to be compared with the dangers of ignorance. Man is more likely to miss his way in darkness than in twilight, in twilight than in the full sun.

WHATELY.

Great men are the fire-pillars in this dark pilgrimage of mankind; they stand as heavenly signs, everlasting witnesses of what has been, prophetic tokens of what may still be, the revealed, embodied possibilities of human nature.

CARLYLE.

CXVII.

PREFIXES FROM THE LATIN :

ab = <i>from</i> .	de = <i>down, from</i> .
ad = <i>to, towards</i> .	dis = <i>apart, not</i> .
ante = <i>before</i> .	ex = <i>from, out of</i> .
circum = <i>around</i> .	extra = <i>beyond</i> .
con = <i>with, together</i> .	in = <i>in, on, into, and not</i> .
contra = <i>against</i> .	inter = <i>between</i> .

Note. — For the sake of the sound, the last letter of a prefix is often changed or dropped.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS :

ab solve'	cir'cum spect	de pend'	ex'trav'a gant
ad here	con ven'tion	dis sent	in gre'di ent
an'te date	con tra dict'	ex hale	in ter·rup'tion

CXVIII.

ab'di cate	con'gress	ex'qui site
ab o rig'i nes	con ge'ni al	ef fer vesce'
ac ci dent'al	col li'sion	ex traor'di na ry
ac cel'er ate	cor re spond'	im pa'tient
al le'giance	con tral'to	in au'gu rate
an te di lu'vi an	de pre'ci ate	in ter change'
cir cum'fer ence	dif'fi dent	in ter fer'ence

CXIX.

The venerable woods, rivers that move
 In majesty ; and the complaining brooks
 That make the meadows green ; and, poured round all,
 Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,
 Are but the solemn decorations all
 Of the great tomb of man.

BRYANT.

CXX.**PREFIXES FROM THE LATIN:**

ob = <i>in the way of, against.</i>	se = <i>aside, apart.</i>
per = <i>through, thoroughly.</i>	semi = <i>half.</i>
post = <i>after.</i>	sub = <i>under.</i>
pre = <i>before.</i>	super = <i>over, beyond.</i>
pro = <i>for, forth.</i>	trans = <i>across.</i>
re = <i>back, again.</i>	ultra = <i>beyond.</i>

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

ob ject'	pre dict'	se cede'	su per vis'or
per spire	pro claim	sem'i cir cle	trans gress'or
post pone	re lapse	sub'ju gate	ul tra ma rine'

CXXI.

ob'sta cle	pre ma ture'	sup'ple ment
op pres'sion	prom'i nent	sur'cin gle
per'ma nent	re spon'si ble	su per in tend'ent
per cus'sion	sem'i co lon	trans mi gra'tion

CXXII.

"On no country have the charms of nature been more prodigally lavished than upon America. Behold her outspread lakes, like oceans of liquid silver; her mountains, radiant with ærial tints; her valleys, teeming with luxuriant fertility; her measureless cataracts, thundering in their solitudes; her boundless plains, waving with spontaneous verdure; her mighty rivers, rolling in silent majesty to the ocean; her trackless forests, where vegetation puts forth all its magnificence; and her transcendent skies, kindling with the magic of summer clouds and glorious sunshine."

CXXIII.**PREFIXES FROM THE GREEK :**

a (an) = <i>without, not.</i>	dia = <i>through.</i>
amphi = <i>around, both.</i>	en = <i>in, on.</i>
ana = <i>up, back, through.</i>	epi = <i>upon.</i>
anti = <i>against.</i>	hyper = <i>over.</i>
apo = <i>from, away.</i>	hypo = <i>under.</i>
cata = <i>down.</i>	syn = <i>with, together.</i>

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

a'the ist	a post'le	ep i der'mis
am phib'i an	cat'a logue	hy per bo're an
a nal'y sis	di am'e ter	hyp'o crite
an'ti dote	em'pha sis	syn'o nym

CXXIV.

an'arch ist	a pol'o gy	hy per crit'i cal
a nom'a ly	cat'e chism	hy poth'e sis
a non'y mous	di ag'o nal	syl'la ble
am phi the'a ter	di'a logue	syn the sis
a nat'o my	en er get'ic	sym pa thy
an tip'a thy	ep i dem'ic	sym pho ny

CXXV.

This has not been simply a mechanical era of marvelous material progress. With the exception of astronomy, modern science, as we know it, is almost wholly the creation of the nineteenth century. Another evidence of progress is found in the great ideas which have become the fixed possession of men within the past hundred years. Among these is the idea of individual liberty, which is radically different from the ancient conception of freedom that lay at the foundation of the Greek and Roman republics.

STRONG.

CXXVI. SUFFIXES.

A suffix is a letter or syllable added to the end of a word to change its meaning.

Nouns denoting the *agent* or *doer* are formed with these suffixes: *ant, ent, ar, er, or, eer, ier, ist, ive*. The *recipient* of the action is often shown by the suffixes: *ate, ee, ite, ive*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

ap'pli cant	au'dit or	op'er a tive
ad her'ent	op press'or	as so'ci ate
com'bat ant	en gi neer'	as sign ee'
schol ar	auc tion eer'	em ploy ee'
be liev'er	fin an cier'	fa'vor ite
trav'el er	ac com'pan ist	cap'tive

CXXVII.

THE ARROW AND THE SONG.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth, I know not where;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to the earth, I know not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterwards, in an oak,
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

LONGFELLOW.

CXXVIII.

Nouns denoting *state, action, or quality*, are formed with these suffixes: *acy, age, ance or ancy, ence or ency, ion, ism, ment, ness, ship, tude, ty, ity.*

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

de moc'ra cy	dil'i gence	come'li ness
su prem'a cy	e mer'gen cy	friend'ship
par'ent age	de cep'tion	grat'i tude
pil grim age	co er'cion	lib'er ty
at tend'ance	bar'bar ism	fra ter'ni ty
buoy'an cy	de tach'ment	e qual'i ty

CXXIX.

Diminutive nouns are formed with the suffixes: *cle, cule, el, en, ette, kin, let, ling, ock, ule.*

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS:

par'ti cle	cig ar ette'	gos'ling
pin na cle	kit'ten	dar ling
mol e cule	chick en	hill ock
satch el	lamb kin	tus sock
mor sel	riv u let	o vule
mign on ette'	stream let	glob ule

CXXX.

It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. Books are the voices of the distant and of the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race.

CHANNING.

CXXI.

Many VERBS are formed from nouns or adjectives with the suffixes : *ate, en, fy, ish, ise* or *ize*, usually meaning *to make*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS :

veg'e tate	broad'en	rar'e fy	re'al ize
fu mi gate	height en	nul li fy	crit i cise
cal cu late	length en	cher ish	neu tral ize
fluc tu ate	strength en	gar nish	crys tal lize
punct u ate	straight en	em bell'ish	tran quil ize

CXXXII.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

ō nyx	läun'dry	ā'pri cot	Feb'ru a ry
ca nīne'	ad dress'	ho rī'zon	zō ōl'o gy
fäl'con	fran'chīse	bī'cŷ cle	al lōp'a thy
flō'rist	mör'phīne	dī'a mond	stē're o type
bēn zīne	arc'tic	vē'he ment	ap pa rā'tus
sō'jourm	tō'wards	hŷ'gī ēne	mēn in gī'tis

CXXXIII.

There had been a wind all day ; and it was rising then with an extraordinary great sound. In another hour it had much increased, and the sky was more overcast, and it blew hard. But, as the night advanced, the clouds closing in and densely overspreading the whole sky, then very dark, it came on to blow harder and harder. It still increased until our horses could scarcely face the wind. Many times, in the dark part of the night (it was then late in September, when the nights were not short), the leaders turned about, or came to a dead stop ; and we were often in serious apprehension that the coach would be blown over.

DICKENS.

CXXXIV.

ADJECTIVES which denote *pertaining to or belonging to* are formed with the suffixes: *al, an, ar, ary, ic* or *ical, ile, ine*. Those denoting *having or full of*, with the suffixes: *ful, ose, ous, some*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS :

nom'in al	mer'ce na ry	typ'i cal	grate'ful
ce les'tial	pe cu'ni ary	pu er ile	ver bose'
sub urb'an	o ce an'ic	ju ven ile	gra'cious
joc'u lar	rheu mat'ic	sac cha rine	tire some
glob u lar	spher'i cal	ser pen tine	lone some

CXXXV.

Adjectives denoting *what may or can be* are formed with the suffixes: *able, ible, ble, ile*.

Likeness is denoted by *ish* and *ly*; *material* by *en*; *lacking* by *less*; *being or doing* by *ant* and *ent*.

LEARN THE DERIVATION AND MEANING OF THESE WORDS :

sal'a ble	doc'ile	east'er ly	va'grant
a mi a ble	frag ile	wool en	con'ver sant
feas i ble	red dish	earth en	con fi dent
el i gi ble	wo man ish	luck less	con sist'ent
ir ri ta ble	neigh bor ly	worth less	pro fi'cient

CXXXVI.

Many ADVERBS are formed from adjectives with the suffix *ly*.

tru'ly	bus'i ly	sin cere'ly	pa'tient ly
sure ly	la zi ly	se vere'ly	ear nest ly
loose ly	sau ci ly	cer'tain ly	anx ious ly
chief ly	heav i ly	care ful ly	thor ough ly
brief ly	stead i ly	u'su al ly	cheer ful ly
scarce ly	pret ti ly	gen'er al ly	peace ful ly

CXXXVII.**SYNONYMS.**

Words which have the same or a similar meaning are called synonyms.

“Synonyms are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well.”

TRENCH.

Place these words in sentences showing their difference in meaning or in use :

i'dle	la'zy	in'do lent
pet ty	tri fling	triv i al
fer tile	fruit ful	pro lif'ic
irk some	te di ous	wea'ri some
com mon	gen er al	u ni ver'sal

CXXXVIII.

speech	ad dress'	o ra'tion	ha rangue'
re gret'	re morse	re pen tance	pen'i tence
re spect	def'er ence	es teem'	rev er ence
cour'age	bra ver y	her'o ism	for ti tude
hon'est y	in teg'ri ty	prob'i ty	up right ness

CXXXIX.**THE SNOW STORM.**

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky
 Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,
 Seems nowhere to alight; the whited air
 Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,
 And veils the farmhouse at the garden's end.
 The sled and traveler stopped, the courier's feet
 Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit
 Around the radiant fire-place, enclosed
 In a tumultuous privacy of storm.

EMERSON.

CXL.

SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED.

Cus'tom is the frequent repetition of the same act.

Hab'it is a rule of action produced by such repetition.

In vent'. Men invent what did not exist before.

Dis cov'er. They discover what already existed but was unknown.

Skill is the ready and intelligent use of the bodily powers.

Dex ter'i ty is the mechanical use of those powers.

A bil'i ty is the power of doing.

Ca pac'i ty is the power of receiving.

Char'ac ter belongs to a person ; it depends upon himself.

Rep u ta'tion depends upon others ; it is what they think of him.

Mis lead' is to lead astray in any manner.

De lude' is to lead astray by exciting the imagination, usually from wrong motives.

CXLI.

Fill the blanks with the right word from the above list.

Character is a bundle of——. A——more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Columbus——America. Whitney——the cotton gin.

The physician showed remarkable——in his treatment of the disease. The archer displays——in handling the bow.

The boy had only ordinary——, yet by industry and perseverance he became a man of unusual——.

A good——is the only sure foundation of a——for goodness.

The impostor——his followers ; a careless direction may——a traveler.

CXLII.

Construct sentences showing the difference in meaning or in use of these words :

droll	com'i cal	lu'di crous	laugh'a ble
po lite'	cour te ous	af fa ble	ur bane'
cor rect	ex act'	pre cise'	ac'cu rate
am'ple	spa'cious	room'y	ca pa'cious
talk'a tive	ver bose'	lo qua'cious	gar'ru lous

CXLIII.

source	or'i gin	ex'pert	skill'ful
us'age	prac tice	san guine	con fi dent
pre cept	doc trine	splen did	bril liant
com pact	cov e nant	up right	right eous
con tract	a gree'ment	crit i cal	dan ger ous
re ward'	rec'om pense	o rig'i nal	prim i tive
dis tinc'tion	dif fer ence	lu'cra tive	prof it a ble

CXLIV.**CXLV.****BEFORE THE RAIN.**

We knew it would rain, for all the morn

A spirit on slender ropes of mist

Was lowering its golden buckets down

Into the vapory amethyst

Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens,

Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,

Dipping the jewels out of the sea

To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed

The white of their leaves; the amber grain

Shrunk in the wind,— and the lightning now

Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain.

T. B. ALDRICH.

CXLVI.

SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED.

Ed u ca'tion is the training of all the faculties of body, mind, and soul.

In struc'tion is that part of education which furnishes the mind with knowledge.

Dis tin'guish. To note obvious and general differences.

Dis crim'i nate. To mark minute and particular differences.

An'cient is opposed to *modern*, and refers to antiquity.

An tique' is applied to that which has come down from ancient times.

An'ti qua ted describes things which have gone out of use or fashion.

Ob'so lete refers to customs or expressions that have gone out of use.

Se di'tion is the act of exciting commotion or disturbance without open violence.

In sur rec'tion is a rising of individuals or of small numbers of people to prevent the execution of law.

Re vol' is a violent attempt to overthrow the authority of government.

Re bel'ion is an insurrection or revolt on a large scale.

Rev o lu'tion is a successful revolt or rebellion ; a complete overthrow of the government.

CXLVII.

Fill the blanks from the above list.

One object of the teacher is to impart——. A complete——is attained only by careful and thorough training. An ignorant man can——a rose from a lily ; a botanist——between different varieties of the same family of plants.

Washington was descended from an——English family. The furniture of the farmhouse was somewhat——. Many——New England customs are now——.

Defeated politicians excited——among the people. The English government has suppressed many——among the lower classes. The French——began in 1789. No sooner is the standard of——raised than men of desperate principle resort to it.

CXLVIII.

Synonymous words to be used in sentences :

rough	un couth'	awk'ward	clum'sy
mod'est	bash'ful	tim id	re tir'ing
care less	heed less	thought less	in at ten'tive
hurt ful	harm ful	nox ious	in ju'ri ous
ad ja'cent	ad join'ing	con tig'u ous	neigh'bor ing

CXLIX.

pride	van'i ty
truth	ve rac'i ty
whim	ca price'
at tire'	ap par'el
dam'age	in'ju ry
free dom	lib er ty
e con'o my	fru gal'i ty

CL.

de fend'	pro tect'
ab hor	de test
cop'y	im'i tate
pro voke'	ir'ri tate
sub due	sup press'
com ply	ac qui esce'
has'ten	ac cel'er ate

CLI.**AFTER THE RAIN.**

The rain has ceased, and in my room

The sunshine pours an airy flood,

And on the church's dizzy vane

The ancient cross is bathed in blood.

From out the dripping ivy leaves,

Antiquely carven, gray and high,

A dormer, facing westward, looks

Upon the village, like an eye.

And now it glimmers in the sun,

A square of gold, a disk, a speck,

And in the belfry sits a dove,

With purple ripples on her neck.

T. B. ALDRICH.

CLII.

SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED.

Fa'mous, widely known, usually in a good sense.

Not'ed, well known by reputation or report.

Em'i nent, exalted in rank, raised above others.

Cel'e bra ted, widely spoken of with honor and respect.

Dis tin'guished, standing apart from others by reason of superior merit.

Re nowned', frequently named in high honor.

Il lus'tri ous, dazzling the world with the splendor of great deeds or virtues.

No to'ri ous, generally known and talked about, usually in a bad sense.

Dis as'ter, any unforeseen and distressing event.

Mis chance', any trivial or personal misfortune.

Ca lam'i ty, a great and lasting public misfortune.

Mis' for tune, distress or affliction befalling an individual without his fault.

Construct sentences for the words above.

CLIII.

We *contradict* an assertion; we *deny* a false accusation. A man should have clear *discernment*, acute *penetration*, and sound *judgment*. *Civilization* is the first stage of *cultivation*; *refinement*, the last. *Acquaintance*, *familiarity*, and *intimacy*, mark different degrees of closeness of social intercourse. We *commend* what is well done; we *praise* an action with calm judgment; we *applaud*, usually from impulse; we *extol* in extravagant admiration.

CLIV.

Turn, turn, my wheel! Turn round and round,

Without a pause, without a sound:

So spins the flying world away!

This clay, well mixed with marl and sand,

Follows the motion of my hand,

For some must follow and some command,

Though all are made of clay. LONGFELLOW.

Synonymous words to be used in sentences :

CLV.

re gard'	af fec'tion	re pair'	re store'
part'ner	col'league	pre dict	fore tell
com rade	com pan'ion	pre sage	por tend
firm ness	con'stan cy	up braid	re proach
pen u ry	pov er ty	re prove	ad mon'ish
in di gence	pau per ism	re buke	rep'ri mand
ob sta cle	ob struc'tion	be seech	en treat'
en e my	ad'ver sa ry	so lic'it	sup'pli cate
op po'nent	an tag'o nist	a muse'	en ter tain'
oc ca sion	op por tu'ni ty	dis par'age	de pre'ci ate

CLVI.**CLVII.**

The next lesson is that of patience, thoroughness of preparation, and contentment with the regular channels of business effort and enterprise. This is, perhaps, one of the most difficult to learn of all the lessons of life. It is natural for the mind to reach out eagerly for immediate results. Beginning at the very foot of the hill, and working slowly to the top, seems a very discouraging process; and precisely at this point have thousands of young men made shipwreck of their lives.

J. G. HOLLAND.

CLVIII.

Let this be understood, then, at starting; that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channels of business and enterprise, is not only essential in securing the success which you seek, but it is essential to that preparation of your mind requisite for the enjoyment of your successes, and for retaining them when gained. It is the general rule of Providence, the world over, and in all time, that unearned success is a curse. It is the rule of Providence that the process of earning success shall be the preparation for its conservation and enjoyment.

J. G. HOLLAND.

GENERAL REVIEW.

ache	gyp'sy	dis cern'	en'e my
bade	jui cy	re gime	def i cit
wren	scep ter	an tique	el e gant
skein	frag ile	khe dive	reg is try
sieve	syn od	cui sine	read i ly
niece	cam phor	ob lique	heav i ly
lynx	ging ham	che nille	dex ter ous
seize	ham mock	souve nir	jeal ous y
siege	rein deer	cha teau	prej u dice
scene	cham ois	cha rade	stead i ly
breeze	psal ter	tab leau	stealth i ly
veil	tour ist	co quette	ret i cence
gnat	jour ney	ma lign	zeal ous ly
gnaw	cur tain	dis guise	spec ial ist
whey	con quer	de scend	vit ri ol
perch	ban quet	re prieve	vil la ger
pearl	sur feit	re venge	lyr i cal
gauge	chim ney	ar rears	priv i lege
gauze	leis ure	pos sess	syn o nym
fraud	seiz ure	pur suit	wit ti cism
knead	herb age	un couth	sil hou ette
style	syr inge	dis solve	sym pa thize
knife	dun geon	of fense	cau tious ly
yield	lun cheon	fi nance	poi son ous
shield	mile age	fron tier	pseu do nym

GENERAL REVIEW.

czar	o'nyx	gen'ius	por'ce lain
know	tur tle	jun ior	quan da ry
aisle	ech oes	gua no	ret i nue
kneel	bun ion	se ries	sac ri fice
niche	liq uor	gest ure	an ec dote
broad	or phan	gla cial	ap pli cant
frieze	pom ace	an swer	bar y tone
feign	for feit	lar ynx	car a mel
guide	cir cuit	cy press	trag e dy
myth	zeph yr	chron ic	trag i cal
type	crev ice	jave lin	strat e gy
rouge	cis tern	ruff ian	strat a gem
lynch	jeal ous	hei nous	leg i bly
sponge	es sence	spin ach	reg is trar
tongue	ton nage	for eign	ped i gree
plaque	troub le	doc trine	yes ter day
sphinx	nour ish	sul phur	spe cial ty
nymph	bor ough	sand wich	im be cile
shrewd	knuck le	symp tom	par a f fine
phrase	chlo ral	to wards	mal a chite
hoarse	scal lop	biv ouac	hyp o crite
cough	mort gage	gor geous	rec og nize
though	knowl edge	car riage	mem o rize
zouave	con science	pre cinct	peace a bly
draught	strych nine	col league	mech an ism

GENERAL REVIEW.

eaves	ag'ile	gey'ser	re'al ly
route	on ion	leav en	av er age
chasm	co coa	er rand	o dor ous
sphere	sib yl	guilt y	o ver ture
psalm	sa tyr	sal mon	nov el ist
yacht	sal ad	ty phoid	op tion al
wreck	sug ar	sci ence	prob a bly
sword	sir up	si lence	con su lar
gourd	cit ron	neu tral	con quer or
pique	liz ard	pan nier	schol ar ly
weird	val ley	pha lanx	moc ca sin
weight	pal ace	asth ma	pros per ous
scheme	mal ice	an cient	noi si ly
squeeze	mar tyr	vil lain	shab bi ly
meant	myr tle	bis cuit	anx ious ly
cleanse	le gion	crys tal	guar an ty
quench	peo ple	caus tic	sew er age
phlegm	men ace	cer tain	juic i ness
sluice	doub le	guin ea	luck i ly
smooth	balm y	fash ion	lul la by
dredge	se quel	cush ion	jug gler y
search	phys ic	neph ew	love li ness
hearse	hy phen	wea sel	sum ma ry
breathe	syn tax	mea sles	sur cin gle
wreathe	sys tem	isth mus	coun ter feit

GENERAL REVIEW.

rogue	pa'tience	a byss'	a pos'tle
vogue	ser geant	a venge	ap pa rel
vague	sphe roid	el lipse	im ag ine
plague	stom ach	e clipse	con tral to
league	leop ard	va lise	ex cre tion
reign	yeo man	cro chet	re ceiv er
sneeze	poul tice	cro quet	el lip tic
bronze	piqu ant	de bris	me men to
brogue	worst ed	des sert	syn op sis
wrong	jaun dice	rou tine	me tal lic
guilt	rhu barb	con ceit	ci vil ian
grief	sched ule	re ceipt	pa vil ion
waltz	bus iness	de ceive	mu si cian
which	flour ish	be lieve	phy si cian
whose	twee zers	be siege	de ri sion
wharf	knap sack	re lieve	ver mi i ion
deign	plan tain	ton tine	de ceit ful
doubt	lodg ment	ca price	al le giance
ought	judg ment	fa tigue	con fess or
bought	wrist let	cash ier	an ces tral
caught	nui sance	o paque	dys pep tic
taught	youth ful	as cend	li cen tious
trough	awk ward	po lice	pre ten tious
drought	ven geance	ma rine	co quet tish
wrought	gram mar	u nique	im mense ly

GENERAL REVIEW.

cyl'in der
par'al lel
ker'o sene
sep'ul cher
mer'ci ful
al'co hol
lab'y rinth
tyr'an ny
hy'dro gen
pyr'a mid
cas'si mere
chlo'ro form
in ter cede'
su per sede'
mat i nee'
as cer tain'
et i quette'
con de scend'
po lo naise'
ef fer vesce'
sub ma rine'
gon do lier'
auc tion eer'
fi nan cier'
chan de lier'

se vere'ly
sin cere ly
cor rect ly
pos sess or
de fi cient
me chan ics
mne mon ics
rheu mat ic
ma neu ver
em bar rass
pro ced ure
per sua sion
ap prais al
im pa tient
con vey ance
in dig nant
ac cli mate
in dict ment
gym nas tics
pro spec tus
ac com plice
ob nox ious
re mit tance
in stall ment
om nis cient

a gree'a ble
ap pre'ci ate
a pos'tro phe
pe tro'le um
com par'i son
pa ren'the sis
ma chin'er y
diph the'ri a
ex or'bi tant
rhi noc'e ros
de lib'er ate
ar tic'u late
sub or'di nate
nec'es sa ry
sec're ta ry
mil'lin er y
mis'sion a ry
dic'tion a ry
in'ven to ry
car'i ca ture
leg'is la ture
hor i zon'tal
su per fi'cial
ar ti fi'cial
in con ven'ient

GENERAL REVIEW.

res'tau rant
 or ches tra
 sym me try
 cal en dar
 quar an tine
 guil lo tine
 crys tal lize
 syn di cate
 spher i cal
 sov er eign
 mis tle toe
 fas ci nate
 pleu ri sy
 phos phor us
 rheu ma tism
 hem or rhage
 mas sa cre
 par a lyze
 bou le vard
 jour nal ist
 hal cy on
 cor ri dor
 pat ron age
 tour na ment
 mer ri ment

as suage'
 as sault
 qua drille
 ex haust
 bou quet
 cas cade
 per ceive
 re lease
 cha grin
 bro cade
 ca tarrh
 ga zette
 ga zelle
 mi rage
 ma chine
 be numb
 un kempt
 suc cumb
 ha rangue
 be queath
 cam phene
 gro tesque
 bur lesque
 cam paign
 cham pagne

i ras'ci ble
 ex on'er ate
 ex pe'di ent
 ex pe di'tious
 par'ti ci ple
 ac cor'di on
 bap'tis, ter y
 ser'vice a ble
 gym na'si um
 drom'e da ry
 sperm a ce'ti
 scar la ti'na
 a non'y mous
 pan e gyr'ic
 re sus'ci tate
 av oir du pois'
 cen trif'u gal
 pref'er a ble
 neu ral'gi a
 pe cun'ia ry
 ri dic'u lous
 ex tem'po re
 im me'di ate
 da guerre' o type
 sym met'ri cal

GENERAL REVIEW.

can'ni bal
per ju ry
hi ber nate
par ri cide
trans i tive
sym pho ny
dy nas ty
dyn a mite
pin na cle
os cil late
vac il late
dep re cate
bois ter ous
chiv al rous
scur ri lous
req ui site
pul ver ize
crys tal lize
suc cu lent
phar ma cy
en ter prise
cat e chism
guil lo tine
par a chute
ren dez vous

sa gac' i ty
au thor i ty
ad vers i ty
pros per i ty
pro pri e ty
mo ral i ty
a troc i ty
sim plic i ty
ex pe di ent
hy poc ri sy
mys te ri ous
le git i mate
in tox i cate
in ves ti gate
in tel li gence
con ceiv a ble
bel lig er ent
in dem ni ty
po lyg a my
re spon si ble
ex ag ger ate
ex'em pla ry
in quis'i tive
so lic i tude
dis sem i nate

trib' u ta ry
dys en ter y
prom is so ry
car i ca ture
des pic a ble
eq ui ta ble
ad mir a ble
com par a ble
man age a ble
pal a ta ble
san guin a ry
mat ri mo ny
hon or a ble
lit er al ly
pat ri ot ism
cer e mo ny
tes ti mo ny
sal u ta ry
ar bi tra ry
vol un ta ry
or di na ry
dil a to ry
ir ri ta ble
sec ond a ry
ste re o type

GENERAL REVIEW.

ex plic' it
 ci vil ian
 ec cen tric
 in ces sant
 syn op sis
 dis cre tion
 es sen tial
 em phat ic
 el lip sis
 gue ril la
 as sur ance
 ab hor rence
 ob nox ious
 nu tri tious
 ju di cious
 al le giance
 con sist ence
 ef ful gence
 di men sion
 ad van tage
 a chieve ment
 pro vin cial
 fi nan cial
 com mer cial
 con sign ment

ex on' er ate
 e quiv a lent
 ex pos tu late
 in dus tri ous
 neu tral i ty
 de plor a ble
 no to ri ous
 en thu si ast
 dis cern i ble
 e quiv o cal
 e quiv o cate
 con spic u ous
 mo not o nous
 ef fron ter y
 ac cess i ble
 ac cel er ate
 per'emp to ry
 ob se'qui ous
 or thog ra phy
 bi tu min ous
 i sos ce les
 in flex i ble
 tem pest u ous
 fa mil iar ize
 mag nan i mous

a poth'e ca ry
 in tol er a ble
 dis rep u ta ble
 con tempt i ble
 im meas u ra ble
 in ev it a ble
 in cor ri gi ble
 he red it a ry
 pro phet ic al ly
 e num er a'tion
 pro pi ti a'tion
 per pen dic' u lar
 sac ri le'gi ous
 del e te'ri ous
 un a void'a ble
 un de ni'a ble
 mer it o'ri ous
 u nan im'i ty
 an tic i pa'tion
 hos pi tal'i ty
 ne go ti a'tion
 qual i fi ca'tion
 el e ment'a ry
 pop u lar'i ty
 sim i lar'i ty

TABLE OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

For Reference Only.

A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	doz. dozen.
acct., or ^{al} / _o account.	Dr. Doctor, Debtor.
A. D. (<i>Anno Domini</i>) In the year of our Lord.	D. V. (<i>Deo volente</i>) God willing.
ad lib. (<i>ad libitum</i>) at pleasure.	ed. edition, editor.
Admr. Administrator.	e. g. (<i>exempli gratia</i>) for example.
adj. adjective.	Eng. England, English.
adv. adverb.	Esq. Esquire.
aet. (<i>aetate</i>) aged.	et al. (<i>et alii</i>) and others.
A. M. Master of Arts.	etc. (<i>et cetera</i>) and the rest.
Before noon.	Exr. Executor.
amt. amount.	Fahr. Fahrenheit.
ans. answer.	fem. feminine.
Anon. Anonymous.	Fr. France, French.
Atty. Attorney.	ft. foot, feet.
Ave. or Av. Avenue.	gal. gallon, gallons.
bal. balance.	Gen. General.
bbl. barrel.	Ger. Germany, German.
B. C. Before Christ.	Gov. Governor.
Bro. Brother.	hhd. hogshead.
bu. bushel.	H. M. His (or Her) Majesty.
Capt. Captain.	Hon. Honorable.
Cap. Capital.	H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
C. E. Civil Engineer.	ib. or ibid. (<i>ibidem</i>) in the same place.
Co. Company, County.	id. (<i>idem</i>) the same.
Col. Colonel.	i. e. (<i>id est</i>) that is.
Cr. Creditor, credit.	in. inch, inches.
cts. cents.	inst. (instant) of the present month.
cwt. hundred weight.	Jr. or Jun. Junior.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	£, lb., ₟, or lib. pound.
del. (<i>delineavit</i>) He drew it.	
Dep. Deputy.	
Dept. Department.	
do. (<i>ditto</i>) the same.	

LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Prof. Professor.
Lieut. Lieutenant.	pro tem. (<i>tempore</i>) for the time.
M. Monsieur, Midday.	prox. (<i>proximo</i>) of next month.
Maj. Major.	P. S. Postscript.
mas. masculine.	Ps. Psalm or Psalms.
M. C. Member of Congress.	pwt. pennyweight.
M. D. Doctor of Medicine.	q. e. (<i>quod est</i>) which is.
mem. (<i>memento</i>) remember.	qt. quart.
min. minute, minutes.	q. v. (<i>quod vide</i>) which see.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.	R. A. Royal Academy.
Mme. Madame.	Rec'd. Received.
M. P. Member of Parliament.	Rev. Reverend.
MS. Manuscript.	R. R. Railroad.
MSS. Manuscripts.	R. S. V. P. (<i>Repondez, s'il vous plait.</i>) Answer, if you please.
mt. mountain, mount.	Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Mus. D. Doctor of Music.	St. Saint, Street.
N. B. (<i>Nota Bene</i>) Mark well.	sc. or scil. (<i>scilicet</i>) to wit.
neut. neuter.	Sec. Secretary.
no. (<i>numero</i>) number.	sing. singular.
ob. (<i>obiit</i>) died.	supp. supplement.
p. page; pp., pages.	Supt. Superintendent.
per cent. or %. (<i>per centum</i>) by the hundred.	tr. transpose, translator.
Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy.	ult. (<i>ultimo</i>) of last month.
pk. peck.	U. S. A. United States Army.
pl. plural.	U. S. M. United States Mail.
P. M. (<i>Post Meridiem</i>) Afternoon. Postmaster.	U. S. N. United States Navy.
P. O. Post-office.	viz. (<i>videlicet</i>) namely.
pop. population.	vol. volume, volumes.
P. P. C. (<i>pour prendre congé</i>) to take leave.	vs. (<i>versus</i>) against.
Pres. President.	Xmas. Christmas.
	yd. yard, yards.
	&c. and so forth.



